FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 032

17 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Anichkin Views U.S. Binary Chemical Program AA 1
[MOSCOW NEWS]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Castro Addresses WFTU Congress in Havana 10 Feb CC 1
'Struggle for Peace, Detente' CC 1
'Defensive Weapons' Noted CC 2
[Deruga]
U.S. Policy Scored CC 3
International Situation -- Questions and Answers CC 3
[Kosovan, Semenov]
Arms Limitation Talks CC 3
PASOK Government CC 5
Hungarian Economy CC 6
Weekly Views Peace Movement, Poland, Gas Line CC 7
[ZA RUBEZHOM No 5]
NATO's Luns Hit for 'Hypocrisy' Over Poland CC 9
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Feb]
Reportage on Annual NATO Meeting in Munich CC 10
Weinberger, Apel Speak CC 10
[Glukhov]
'Lesser Support' Seen CC 10
[Krasikov]
Meeting's Conclusions Condemned CC 11
U.S. 'Unceremonious Pressure' CC 12
[Borisov]
International Review on CSCE, U.S. Budget CC 13
[Prozhogin in PRAVDA 14 Feb]
'International Panorama' Views CSCE, Arms Talks CC 16
[Ovchinnikov]
Commentary on Western Stance at CSCE Meeting CC 18
'Anti-Polish Position' CC 18
[Danilov]
'Washington's Hypocrisy' CC 19
[Kornilov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN]
West Europe's Reaction CC 19
CSCE Proceedings, Delegates' Remarks Reported CC 20
British, Polish Delegates CC 20
More on Wiejacz Remarks CC 21
[Petrov, Chukseyev]
'Trashy Anti-Polish Show' CC 22
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 12 Feb]
16 Feb Proceedings CC 23
[Petrov, Chukseyev]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Speeds Preparations for 'Space War' A 1
Adm Hayward Promises U.S. Naval Gain Over USSR A 1
U.S. Makes Virus Weapons To Use in DRA, Cuba A 2
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 Feb]
Articles on U.S. CBW A 2
Haig, Buckley Pressure W. Europe on Poland, USSR A 3
PRAVDA Denounces U.S. Propaganda Techniques A 3
[Oganov, 8 Feb]

CHINA

Antisocialist Policy Fostering Crime in PRC [Yakovlev] B 1
IZVESTIYA Observer Reviews U.S.-PRC Relations [Bovin] B 1
Soviet Worker Describes Imprisonment in PRC B 4
[Teterin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Feb]

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Seen Supporting Punjab 'Secessionists' [Karmalito] D 1
PRAVDA Report [Korovikov, 8 Feb] D 1
Reasons for U.S. Support of Pakistan Examined D 1
[Rumyantsev in IZVESTIYA 6 Feb]
Afghan Land Reform Commission Meets in Kabal D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Makarov Comments on U.S. Policy in Micronesia E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Feb]
Shishlin Views Vietnamese Economic Development E 2
Vientiane Rally Held for Ogarkov-Led Delegation E 2
[Cross-reference]

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Views CC Plenum; Church, U.S. Moves Scored F 1
[Labutin, Shapovalov]
Subbotin Criticizes TU 'Reform' in Poland [PRAVDA 1 Feb] F 2
TASS Reports Polish-Hungarian Communique F 2
BCP's Dragoycheva Discusses Ties With USSR F 3
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Marks 1948 Romanian Treaty Date F 4
[Solovyev, 4 Feb]
Albanians Greeted on People's Power Anniversary F 4
[Yerchenko in IZVESTIYA 10 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Western Europe Suffering From 'Dollar Shock' [Ablamov] G 1
IZVESTIYA Discusses U.S.-FRG Differences G 2
[Grigoryants, 6 Feb]
First Round of USSR-FRG Gas Talks Ends G 5
PRAVDA Reports on PCF Congress Proceedings G 5
Fourth Day [Kotov, Kharlanov, Shirokov, 7 Feb] G 5
Concluding Session [Kotov, Kharlanov, Shirokov, 8 Feb] G 5
TRUD Interviews French TU Leader Seguy [6 Feb] G 8
Preparations for Soviet-French Space Flights G 10
Greece Takes Positive Steps in Foreign Policy G 11
[Kovalev]
Economic Cooperation With Greece Assessed G 11
U.S. Expands Military Presence on Cyprus G 12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ABC's Salinger Notes CIA Involvement in Iran H 1
Iranian Energy Minister Gives Press Conference H 1
Cargo for Iran Transits USSR via Volga-Don H 2
U.S., Israel, Not USSR, Pose Real Threat to Arabs [Timoshkin] H 3
Qabus 'Secret Document' [Grechkov] H 4
Israel Worried by Possible U.S.-Jordan Arms Deal H 4
New Outbreak of Israeli 'Aggression' Foreseen H 5
[Korshunov in IZVESTIYA 5 Feb]
Arrest of 'Muslim Brothers' in Syria Reported H 7
Protest Note to U.S. H 7
Talas Addresses Cabinet H 7
Links With U.S. Seen H 7
Further Report on Palestinian Communist Party H 8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

West Spreading Rumor of Secret Angola-UNITA Talks J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Involvement in El Salvador Attacked K 1
'Military Interference' K 1
[Kharkov]
Latin American Countries K 1
[Rostovtsev]
Salvadoran Junta Accused of Using Toxic Warfare K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Publishes Resolution on Health Resorts [26 Jan] R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Trade Union Conference R 5
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Feb]
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kiev Sugar Conference R 10
Voskresenskiy Analyzes Soviet Population Trends R 11
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Feb]
Baybakov Attends CPSU Timber Industry Conference R 14
Aliyev at Anniversary Meeting in Azerbaijan R 14
Gorbachev Attends Aeroflot Day Meeting R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Kondrashov Writes on Supply, Demand Problems S 1
[PRAVDA 6 Feb]
IZVESTIYA Scores Wastage of Gas Condensate S 4
[Kapelyushnyy, Ryvakovskiy, 26 Jan]
New Coal Deposits in Kuznetsk Basin Reported S 5
Beketov Reviews Operations of Merchant Marine S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

All-Union Staff Hits Farm Equipment Shortfalls T 1
[Popov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Feb]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports Weather, Crop Development [5 Feb] T 2
Desert Development System Explained by Scientist T 3
Briefs: Tashauz Water Discovery; Armenian Irrigation T 4
Coordinator; Ashkhabad Production Seminar

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1338 Artificial Earth Satellite Launched U 1
Polar Explorers Set Antarctic Drilling Record U 1
Nuclear Power Conference Held at CPSU CC U 1
[PRAVDA 6 Feb]
Academy of Medical Sciences Session Opens U 2

ANICHKIN VIEWS U.S. BINARY CHEMICAL PROGRAM

LD162238 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Preparations for the full-scale manufacture and deployment of the so-called binary chemical weapons are under way in the United States. The Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS has carried an article by Oleg Anichkin, a Soviet political observer, about the Pentagon's binary program. The article has aptly entitled "The Binary Approach" and it says:

America once more challenges public opinion in Western Europe. In addition to the plans to deploy the neutron weapon and U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, plans are afoot to deploy a new weapon of mass destruction. This is happening despite the fact that the United States today possesses the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world, amounting to 15,000 tons, comprising 3 million shells, tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and chemical warheads. That is quite enough to destroy all life on Earth.

The United States only recently acceded to the 1925 protocol banning the use of chemical weapons. It had strenuously opposed the draft convention on banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of any such existing stockpiles. The draft was submitted jointly by the USSR and other socialist countries, first at the United Nations and then at the Geneva disarmament committee. At last the time came when the United States could no longer avoid discussing the problem. Since 1976 Soviet-American talks were held to prepare a joint initiative, but as soon as some agreement would begin to emerge the United States would break off the negotiations.

The U.S. position appears illogical. By walking out of the talks on banning chemical weapons it cannot prove the alleged Soviet superiority in this type of weapon, let alone demonstrate its own readiness to stop its production and destroy its stocks. The rationale behind the U.S. stand is quite different. The report that pours light on it appears in the Washington POST. The report said that government circles felt it was unlikely that new talks on the destruction of all chemical weapons would result in any inspectable agreement pending the manufacture of the first batch of this American binary weapon. This position tallies with the general U.S. approach to the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range means of delivery. In short, the United States wants to achieve superiority and only then talk.

It is increasingly apparent that the United States has embarked on the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons, on expanding and renewing its arsenals. But in unleashing another dangerous round in the arms race the United States administration is assuming a grave responsibility before mankind.

CASTRO ADDRESSES WFTU CONGRESS IN HAVANA 10 FEB

'Struggle for Peace, Detente'

LD162240 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Havana, 11 Feb, TASS -- To protect the workers' interests in the present-day conditions means to uphold their right to life, work, bread and decent existence, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, stressed in his speech at the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions Wednesday. There is now no, nor can be, any task more urgent and immediate than struggle for peace and saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. But this struggle is inseparably linked with the problem of development, with the workers' struggle for more just living conditions.

It is natural, the Cuban leader went on, that working people are interested in the struggle for peace and detente. We are convinced that it is now necessary to multiply efforts in defence of peace and, at the same time, to step up the struggle for socio-economic rights of the working people.

At present, mankind is in the most dangerous situation since the time of the Second World War when Hitler made an attempt to conquer the world and establish a 1,000-year fascist yoke. He tried to exterminate whole nations. Now, a few minutes is enough to destroy once and for all the whole of mankind, all fruits of people's work and genius.

Analysis shows that the threat of a thermonuclear war is acquiring an increasingly more tangible nature. Some irresponsible politicians, chiefly the rulers of the United States, are trying to condition world public opinion to this prospect as somthing quite natural, to instill into it the illusion about the possibility of a limited nuclear war or the idea of a preventive nuclear strike on European territory. They even talk about the possibility of emerging a victor out of a universal nuclear conflict.

The present U.S. administration and some of its allies, Fidel Castro declared, are fully responsible for the present international tension. We reject any attempt to place part of responsibility for that on socialist countries. The U.S. rulers are seeking to substitute the course towards confrontation and cold war for detente, they are trying to stop the development of any revolutionary process, national liberation or simply progressive movement, by resorting to a false assertion that these processes are result of Soviet "interference" or "expansionism".

With the help of a rumpus about invented communist aggression, the U.S. rulers are trying to impose the deployment of a new system of nuclear missiles of European land, which provides for a substantial disruption of strategic equilibrium and is leading towards unprecedented tension in the region. The "pre-condition", advanced in counter-balance to the Soviet call for just equilibrium in the field of missiles, is nothing but a ploy of hyprocritical crude propaganda. Elimination of all types of nuclear weapons in Europe should become the genuine precondition demanded by mankind.

The arms race, unleashed by the United States, Fidel Castro said, poses a direct threat to the very existence of mankind. The attempts to place equal responsibility for the arms race on socialist countries are illegal, he stressed.

By whipping up the arms race, the United States and its allies intend to gain military superiority with a view to destroying socialism and suppressing revolutionary movements.

Allocation for the social needs of developing countries even of a small part of the sums now spent in the world on armaments would make it possible to eradicate many diseases, illiteracy and other problems, the speaker pointed out.

Since the very beginning of its activity, the Reagan government in the United States featured an anti-people and anti-labour character, Fidel Castro said. However, the same government takes a demogogic pose and launches campaigns of the most vulgar propaganda, pretending to be a defender of the interests of workers and people of Poland, in connection with the sad developments in Poland, caused by big errors in the process of building socialism in that fraternal country and actions of the imperialist enemy. A government, whose hands are stained with blood of tens of thousands of workers and peasants, dastardly murdered by the terrorist regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala, a government which connives with the aggressive plans against Nicaragua and Grenada and is whipping up a hysterical campaign of threats and provocations against the Cuban people, a government which is an accomplice of all reactionary tyrannies, fascist and racist regimes existing on Earth can never be a defender of the interests of the working people in any party of the world.

We, the Cuban leader stressed, hope that, contrary to Reagan, his demagogy and economic aggression, fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties on its own with fraternal cooperation with all progressive forces in the world without a civil war and bloodshed, and will successfully advance along the correct path of socialism.

Trade unions play an important role in socialist society, Fidel Castro pointed out. Our trade unions defend the revolution, uphold and represent it, and the interests and rights of proletarian democracy is the basis of their activity. Cuba accomplished great successes in many areas thanks to the people's efforts.

But a grave threat is hanging over Cuba again. Claiming that some of the planes acquired by our country at present are offensive, which allegedly violates the accord reached after the 1962 Caribbean crisis, the U.S. administration is resorting to threats once again.

This assertion is utterly false, the Cuban leader stressed.

In conclusion, Fidel Castro called on the working people of the world to struggle vigorously for peace, for a better future.

'Defensive Weapons' Noted

PY170117 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Commentary by Viktor Deruga]

[Text] With the great interest that Fidel Castro's remarks are always received, the delegates to the 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions listened today to the speech delivered by the Cuban leader. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba referred to many aspects of the current world situation. I want to comment on some of them.

Fidel Castro stressed that the United States, with hands tainted by the blood which has been spilled by the Salvadoran and Guatemalan regimes, with its sponsorship of aggressions against Nicaragua and Grenada, with its increasing threats and provocations against Cuba, with its support for the massacres of Palestinians and Lebanese by Israelis, with the best relations with South African racists, can never be the defender of the workers' interests anywhere in the world.

Castro made particular reference to the anti-Cuban campiagn unleashed by the U.S. authorities. The Cuban leader said that his country continues to be seriously threatened by and under risk of new aggression from the United States. He said that we give warning that no threat or blackmail will never be accepted by Cubans, and proceeded to cite information that President Ronald Reagan will make a new anti-Cuban pronouncement in coming weeks.

Fidel Castro added that the weapons Cuba now has are only defensive weapons, as they have always been, to meet any U.S. aggression.

He also said that the Cubans are not frightened by the noise of the enemy's arms and of his gross and untrue propaganda campaigns. If the enemy attacks us, Castro stated, he will confront a people willing to defend their fatherland with Spartan courage. He asserted that by no means will the United States be able to bring to their knees the almost 10 million citizens of this Latin American nation.

U.S. Policy Scored

PY170030 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The unity of all workers in the struggle for peace and disarmament is the central theme of the World Federation of Trade Unions congress being held in Havana. Delegates of more than 150 countries are discussing their labor problems in the 1980's.

Opening the congress, Fidel Castro Ruz placed the responsibility for the rising international tension on the U.S. Government, which intends to revive the cold war and kill detente. Castro termed the Reagan-proposed zero option regarding nuclear missiles in Europe as a tricky pretext to obtain military superiority over the socialist countries.

The Cuban leader assailed Washington's support for the tyrannies of El Salvador and Guatemala which, with the arms of the gringoes, are anihilating the population.

The leader of the Soviet Union delegation Aleksey Shibayev noted that the aggressive attitude of the U.S. Government raises the risk of thermonuclear conflict.

The discriminatory U.S. measures against Poland, Castro explained, are evidence of the inhuman character of imperialism.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD122006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator of all-union radio, with Konstanin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Our listener (Kucherov) of Riga writes: Recently, the American leaders have been letting it be known in their speeches, directly and indirectly, that in its foreign policy priorities the United States has not forgotten to leave room for talks with the Soviet Union on questions of the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. This has been stated in various places and on various occasions by both President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. What is this all about?

Arms Limitation Talks

First of all, I think they were urged toward or rather forced into such statements by the growing alarm and concern which is now being shown more and more in Europe about the continuing delay in resuming talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Statements by statesmen and politicians and representatives of the antiwar movement, which cannot be ignored, stress the same thought: If we want to live in peace, calm and prosperity and if we care about future generations, it is necessary right now to achieve effective disarmament, agreement on the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly strategic ones. Understanding is expressed that different views, approaches and positions should not be an obstacle to reaching agreement, the more so since history gives many examples of the sides reaching a compromise in such circumstances, without damage to their own interests. This, for instance, is what Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG said on this subject: Control and reduction of armaments can be achieved only with the aid of negotiations and treaties. Therefore, the ability to keep a dialogue going, the desire for a dialogue between the two systems of alliances, is of exceptional political significance for security.

If one listens to the American leaders, one may gain the impression that they, no less than others, are interested in radical reductions in strategic weapons. In fact, nothing realistic in this direction has been done by the American side, although the new administration has now been in the White House for over a year. True, after the meeting in Geneva with Comrade Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, Secretary of State Haig said the United States would actively conduct preparatory work which would enable negotiations to begin. However, notice what Rostow, director of the American Disarmament and Arms Control Agency was saying at virtually the same time. He is responsible for elaborating the American position on disarmament. He considers: It is now obvious that an agreement on arms control has hardly any sense. Negotiations on arms control have no power in themselves to work miracles, as he put it. And so on. And before this, he said he does not know about what he can negotiate with the Russians.

At first glance, it might seem that there is a glaring contradiction between the statements by Haig and Rostow. But it seems to us that there is none at all. Clarifying the American position, Haig stated that the United States would be ready to begin negotiations when conditions permit, but there is not a suitable climate now. Now all becomes clear. This refers to the notorious linkage. Washington wants to tie a solution to virtually all world problems to the Soviet Union's behavior, as they like to put it. But if we resorted to linkage, then as you recall, in 1972 when the United States established a blockade of Vietnam, there would have been no summit meeting, there would have been no SALT agreement, let alone solutions of other problems. Experience shows that the linkage tactic has never produced positive results. The same picture is seen in the Soviet-American talks on limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. As noted in an article published recently in PRAVDA: "New Twist in the Arms Race: To Be or Not To Be," the very fact of the opening of negotiations was received with satisfaction throughout the world. But it is important not just to open or conduct negotiations; the main thing lies ahead. It is demanded from both sides that they should have the will and desire to complete the opened dialogue by achieving worthwhile, positive results.

From this point of view, the state of affairs at the talks as noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his talk with the representatives of Socialist International, cannot fail to arouse a certain concern. The reason for this is more and more clearly seen to be the unwillingness of the American side to seek a solution which would be in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and really aimed at making the situation in Europe more healthy.

The American side continues to mark time on the so-called zero option, set out in President Reagan's speech of November last year. This became the basis of the American draft treaty, the introduction of which at the talks in Geneva was announced with so much ceremony in Washington 4 February. As the Soviet Government has stressed more than once, talks on such an important question cannot be used as a cover for building up armaments. But the United States intends specifically to begin negotiations from a position of strength. In other words, it would like to upset the existing parity of forces. But strategic balance is a unique situation. The stabilizing of this balance demands agreements and understandings, so that there should be mutual understanding and trust. This should be the priority attention of both states. It is a great pity Washington does not realize this. And they are in error there, if they think the Soviet Union has the greater interest in an agreement. It would be equally beneficial. Now, obviously, the question of the farsightedness of statesmen arises as never before. Their wisdom will be judged not only by what they have done for the present generation, but mainly by what they did for the future ones. The times has now come for taking responsible decision, when one cannot just think ahead one second at a time.

(Natalya Borosovna Zazhigalina), (Tamara Ivanovna Slenkova) and many other Moscow listeners draw attention to reports from Washington that President Reagan has taken a decision on the mass production of chemical weapons.

They express their concern in connection with this decision and ask: They are banned by international agreements, the radio listeners stress.

Indeed, the plans of the American military for stockpiling chemical weapons are contrary to the spirit of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the United States has signed the text of this protocol. But this, as our listeners say, is of little concern to the incumbents of the White House. In their desire for world supremacy, they are apparently prepared to break any principles and international agrements. President Reagan's decision on the mass production of chemical weapons is another proof of this. Within the framework of this militarist policy, based on claims to world supremacy, the United States is stepping up preparations for chemical warfare. There is even a head of this program. This is General (Fullario). He recently said the United States intends to devote its main attention to the production and stockpiling of offensive paralytic nerve weapons, primarily binary shells and bombs. This is in addition to the fact that the United States has already accumulated huge stocks of poisonous chemical substances. There are over 150,000 tons of these deadly weapons in American stores. And a fatal dose of these poisonous substances is measured literally in milligrams. For instance, a mere 800 grams of high-toxicity paralytic nerve gas is sufficient to destroy all life over a huge area, up to 150 square kilometers.

Expansion of the production of chemical weapons by the United States is a serious threat to world peace. Over 2 million Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans experienced for themselves the effect of American poisonous substances during the United States' aggression in Vietnam, and now General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, says he has instructons to be ready to use chemical weapons on the European continent.

The Pentagon has already begun implementing specific plans for deploying chemical poisonous substances in Britain, the FRG and Italy. The stockpiling of huge reserves of chemical weapons forms an integral part of the hegemonist militarist policy now being conducted by the White House administration. Obviously, this is the explanation for the refusal of Washington to continue the Soviet-American talks directed at banning the production of this terrible mass-destruction weapon.

PASOK Government

The next letter is from our Leningrad listener (Vadim Vasilyev). This is what he writes: A considerable time has passed since the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, PASOK, came to power in Greece. What can one say now about changes in the sociopolitical and economic life and foreign policy of Greece?

More than 3 months have indeed passed since the victory of the PASOK Party at the October 1981 election, and the first 100 days of the Papandreou government show that the plans for extensive democratization of social life are not staying on paper. For example, the so-called trustworthiness test before someone is taken on for state service has been abolished; changes are taking place in the trade union movement; in particular, the abolition of the antidemocratic legislation directed aginst the trade unions is being examined, and the leadership of the General Confederation of Greek Labor, one of the biggest trade union groupings, which obediently implemented the will of the country's right-wing government, has been removed. The Greek Parliament has passed a law giving the right to vote to citizens who have attained the age of 18. Of course, none of these innovations comes easily. Virtually every step by Papandreou's cabinet runs into resistance from the right-wing opposition.

A few words about changes in the country's economy. The legacy left to the present Government of Greece by the new Democratic Party is extremely grave. The level of inflation, which undermined the economy in the last 12 months, has reached amost 25 percent . Between January and October last year, industrial production was reduced by almost 2 percent, and the volume of construction by 20 percent. In the first 9 months of last year, the balance of payments deficit reached $2 billion.

As you can see, not a very comforting picture. It is easy, therefore, to understand the impatience with which the country awaited the announcement of the new cabinet's specific measures. The first series of measures concerned incomes. They envisaged the introduction of sliding scales for wages and pensions, a rise in the minimum wage, the expansion of credits for housing construction for the working people, and so on. The government announced its program of nationalization on the whole, however -- and this was noted in a statement by the Greek Communist Party Central Committee -- development of the economy continues to depend on private initiative that is, on the monopolies. No specific measures have been proposed to control prices or the use of credits and taxes. The government has gone back on its preelection promises to raise the wages of the working people.

As for the PASOK government's steps in the international arena, one cannot fail to note that today's Greece is no longer the obedient member of NATO wholeheartedly devoted to the West. The meetings of heads of state and government of the NATO member-countries in November and December showed that Greece intends to pursue an independent course. This was confirmed by the first weeks of the new year too, when first the ten and then the NATO leaders under pressure from Washington, discussed the so-called Polish question. In this situation the Greek Government took an independent stance. It stated that it did not consider itself associated with the communique which was concluded on the results of the meeting of the common market member-countries' ministers of foreign affairs, in so far as this document contained clauses contradicting Greece's position -- those connected with the application of so-called economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, which contained unfounded accusations and attacks against the socialist countries.

On the eve of a similar discussion within the framework of NATO, the Greek foreign minister sent the NATO allies a letter which again confirmed Greece's negative attitude toward any measures directed against the socialist countries. The letter stressed that such a step would lead to a worsening of the international situation and to a threat to peace throughout the world. At the conference in Brussels, the Athens representative managed to have the text of the communique amended to include his government's particular opinion on the basic points of the document, a characteristic example. Almost at the same time Greece announced the conclusion of a contract with Poland to supply of a major batch of agricultural produce to that country. These actions by Greece along with other factors, did not allow the West European allies to create a united front against the socialist countries. That is what, in brief, can be said so far about the changes which have taken place in Greece's foreign and domestic policy.

And yet another question concerning the life of fraternal socialist countries. It has been sent us by (Tamara Loginova) from Moscow.

Hungarian Economy

She is interested in what role is played in the economy of Hungary by household plots and subsidiary farms.

First, I would like to note that in recent years the development of the Hungarian national economy has been characterized by a significant increase in the volume of agricultural production and a steady growth in the export of produce which the Hungarian countryside and the food industry give to the national economy. Specialists concerned with these problems while highly esteeming the role and (?significant) successes of cooperatives and state farms in the cause of advancing agriculture in the republic, also note the importance of household plots and subsidiary farms. As was stressed in party documents, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has been and is in favor of their further development, and against the underestimation of their role. I would remind you that the basic work force of the household plot in Hungary is the family, with one member of which the cooperative concludes an agreement. In accordance with this, the worker undertakes to rear cattle, hogs, sheep, rabbits and poultry at home. Incidentally, he himself covers expenditures for building the cowshed and other necessary subsidiary housing. The cooperative supplies him with young stock, fodder, implements and so on.

As the reports of the Hungarian Central Statistics Office show, the incomes of families which have household plots have grown significantly in the last 15 years, as have deliveries of agricultural produce to the state. These holdings play a particularly important role in those branches of agrarian production where there is a need for a considerable expenditure of manual labor and where the possibilities of mechanization are limited. Hungary's household plots and subsidiary farms now contribute more than 40 per cent of deliveries of milk, 60 percent of pork, 70-80 percent of fruits and berries. As the journal TARSADALMI SZEMLE wrote: For growth in agricultural production, there is a need for mobilization of all internal reserves, efficient use of available means, in a word, for all-round increase of efficiency and quality of this production. The source of the work force in household plots and subsidiary farms, stresses the journal are the active workers who engage in agricultural production outside their working hours, and also dependents and pensioners, which serves to increase their active life. Hungarian Communists and the Government of Hungary are devoting much attention to the correct organization of labor on small-scale farms and control over observance of legal norms in their activity. The basic aim of the party in carrying out this agrarian policy, as is noted in the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, is the intensive development of agricultural production in major socialist states, farms and cooperatives for which all necessary conditions in the republic are being developed. But at the same time the Hungarian comrades, and their experience deserves serious study are in every way supporting household plots and subsidiary farms which are of great benefit to Hungarian society.

WEEKLY VIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT, POLAND, GAS LINE

PM121109 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 5 Signed to Press 28 Jan 82

[Editorial: "To Defend Detente"]

[Text] In time historians will ponder the question of what caused the tremendous upsurge in the antiwar movement in Western Europe, North America and many other regions of the globe in late 1981 and early 1982. The mass media controlled by monopoly capital, reflecting the confusion -- and feeblemindedness -- of their masters, have been shouting about "the hand of Moscow" and claiming that the demonstrations against the threat of nuclear war are inspired and orchestrated by the Soviet Union.

Of course, that is not so. The people's demonstrations against the nuclear danger are largely spontaneous. But an enormous role can indeed be attributed to the Soviet Union in bringing the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over the world to public attention. And we can only be proud of this.

Clear Position

From the platform of the party's 26th congress and in his subsequent speeches Comrade L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has more than once said that the forces of imperialism are creating a real threat to peace. He has also stressed more than once that social forces — all people of good will who persistently and energetically advocate strengthening peace and detente -- have a very important role in averting war.

The economic crisis which the West is experiencing has sharpened the interests of the most varied social strata in political questions. People are asking themselves whether the reason for the difficulties they are experiencing is not the arms race. They are wondering whether there is not a connection between the reduction of spending on social needs -- schools, hospitals, housing construction, social security -- and the increase in arms spending.

They are convinced that the war hysteria being fueled by the capitalist elite is designed to divert them from the struggle for their rights and vital interests.

The package of proposals -- elaborated and put forward by the land of Soviets -- creating a peaceful alternative to imperialism's aggressive policy has been seen by the international public as a reliable way of preserving detente and eliminating the threat of war. And the attraction of the Soviet position has become more considerable as the imperialist propaganda of aggression and a policy of confrontation has become more violent.

Antiwar demonstrations are continuing throughout the countries of Western Europe and are becoming more massive and resolute in the United States. Never before in the postwar years have they assumed today's dimensions. There is another typical feature of them: representatives of the broadest spectrum of public, political and religious organizations are taking an active part in the peace movement today.

One would think that the U.S. Government should heed this powerful voice and review its course toward whipping up tension and liquidating the gains of detente. But the U.S. administration's reaction has proved different.

Lies have long been one of the main means whereby U.S. diplomacy has achieved its ends. Lately official Washington has been particularly cynical and brazen in using deception in organizing its foreign policy campaigns.

The U.S. administration also turned to falsification and flagrant deception when it needed to undermine the people's movement against its policy of military threats and arms race. After attempt to misrepresent this movement and distort its true aims and tasks had failed, imperialist propaganda resorted to a diversionary maneuver -- it created a ballyhoo over the measures adopted in Poland to put an end to the activity of overtly counter-revolutionary elements.

To disorient the participants in the antiwar demonstrations, the organizers of the campaign actuated the huge propaganda apparatus. Feeling that their agents in Poland itself were finished, they cast aside the hypocritical mask of "friends" of the Polish people and switched to an open attack. A fabrication was circulated about alleged interference by the Soviet Union in Poland's internal affairs. The chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, W. Jaruzelski, addressing the Sejm deputies, revealed the truth about this imperialist ballyhoo over Poland. He said:

"It was proposed to start on Polish soil the process of destroying the postwar disposition of forces in Europe and thereby on a worldwide scale. In the attempt to destabilize and achieve unilateral superiority there was a gamble on destroying the foundation of peace in Europe, which is the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This was to happen at the Poles' expense. But since it was not possible to achieve this goal before 13 December, they are now trying to achieve it by means of threats, a boycott and so-called sanctions." W. Jaruzelski, with every justification, called the campaign of lies mounted by American imperialism a "propaganda aggression" against Poland.

Official Washington does not conceal that it would like to return the world to cold war times. In this matter it does not confine itself to propaganda devices. Coming up against opposition even from its NATO allies, Washington is resorting with increasing frequency to pressure and a policy of armtwisting.

Support of Millions

In the current tense situation an essentially modest event -- the signing of a 25-year agreement on supplies of Soviet natural gas to France -- assumes special, symbolic significance. The fact is that, as the New York TIMES reports, Secretary of State A. Haig personally tried to persuade France to defer the signing of the agreement or at least to reduce the amount of gas to be imported. But the U.S. pressure produced no results.

In its commentary AFP stressed that the signing of the contract on gas supplies "is evidence of France's desire to pursue a policy independent of Washington and strengthens the positions of European countries which want to continue trade relations with Moscow."

It is noteworthy that the U.S. administration's policy on the question of ties with socialist countries is running up against increasingly decisive opposition in U.S. university and academic circles. The Washington POST reported recently that scientists and university leaders, with the support of the National Academy of Sciences, are opposing the government's efforts to impede or wreck completely the mutually useful contacts between Soviet and American scientists.

All this indicates that the perniciousness of the U.S. adminstration's current course is increasingly widely understood in the world.

The meeting in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has aroused great interest. International observers note in their commentaries that the Soviet minister devoted main attention to important questions such as putting an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and consolidating peace. The Soviet side confirmed during the meeting that it will continue to do everything to help solve the problem of limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. At the same time, in discussing the question of resuming talks on limiting strategic arms, the American side ducked out of naming a date when it would be ready to get down to them.

The stance adopted by the American side in Geneva has once more confirmed that the U.S. ruling circles still have no intention of abandoning the course toward the arms race and toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This stance is the source of increased tension and rouses alarm and concern among all who are striving for peace and detente.

The struggle to defend detente continues. And the support of millions of people of good will throughout the world is on the side of the Soviet Union in this struggle.

NATO'S LUNS HIT FOR 'HYPOCRISY' OVER POLAND

PM121551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Leontyev "rejoinder": "Luns' Drift"]

[Text] Poland, as is well known, is not a NATO member and would seem to have nothing to do with that bloc's secretary general, J. Luns. Nonetheless, it is now the focus of Luns' attention. This is borne out by an interview with him published in the Italian weekly PANORAMA for 1 February under the heading "We Are the Strongest."

"We" obviously means Luns. He has grounds for boasting of his "strength." Just 3 years ago it was proved that from 1933 through 1936 this "guardian of Western democracy" belonged to the Nazi party and was a confederate of Hitler and Goebbels. Everyone thought that Luns was "kaput." But no -- he remained in office and continues to hold a post in the "bastion of democracy" and to give lessons on "human rights."

On this occasion, too, he devoted his interview to this topic. Just think, the former fascist is teaching the Poles what sort of "freedoms" they should have in their own country, in the very country where Luns' accomplices brutally killed, burned and hanged 6 million people. Is this not hypocrisy and an outrage to the memory of the victims of fascism!

However, Luns must be given his due for frankness.

No NATO official has yet spoken so directly about the true goals of the unprecedented fuss kicked up in the United States and other NATO countries over the Polish events. The loquacious Luns made it plain that in Poland NATO is not interested in the people but in a handful of bankrupt counterrevolutionaries -- traitors to the motherland. After all, how many hopes the NATO generals and admirals pinned on them. How the military-strategic situation would change in Europe and indeed throughout the world, Luns sighs, if counter-revolution were to triumph in Poland. "From the military viewpoint," he says, "the events in Poland strengthen the NATO countries. Since Poland is on the path between the USSR and East Germany...."

So that's Luns' drift!

REPORTAGE ON ANNUAL NATO MEETING IN MUNICH

Weinberger, Apel Speak

LD141046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0554 GMT 14 Feb 82

[TASS correspondent Valeriy Glukhov report]

[Text] Munich, 14 Feb (TASS) -- One of the city's fashionable hotels, the Bayrischer Hof, is surrounded by a solid ring of policemen. The annual conference of the FRG military society "Wehrkunde" is taking place there. NATO Secretary General J. Luns, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, FRG Defense Minister H. Apel, the ambassadors of several NATO countries in the FRG and military experts from the NATO bloc are taking part in the work of the conference.

The tons of militarist hysteria at the conference was set by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger. He called on the NATO partners to further build up the combat might of their armed forces and also to seek to strengthen "the unity of the bloc in the conduct of its military policy."

The speech by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel echoed that of the American minister. He noted that during 1982 military spedning in the FRG will grow much faster than the country's national budget as a whole. "We intend to continue striving to increase spending on military requirements," H. Apel declared.

The FRG defense minister admitted that there is growing alarm in the leading circles of NATO over the expansion of the national liberation movement in the developing countries, which in his opinion "is threatening the bloc's security, especially in the areas of raw material and fuel supply." In this connection he called for the elaboration of a unified concept of actions outside NATO's sphere of activities. He also approved the setting-up in the United States of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces and the plans to establish depots in West Europe to hold weapons and military supplies for those forces.

'Lesser Support' Seen

LD151138 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 15 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- The NATO strategists have admitted that they have lost the "war of words" which they conducted against the public opinion of the West, seeking to join it to its plans. However, they have not lost hope to win another war -- immeasurably more important to them -- a real total war with the use of the entire arsenal of the stockpiled means of mass destruction. Such is the fundamental conclusion arising from the results of the meeting which took place in Munich last weekend and which was attended by the defence ministers of the USA and the FRG, the supreme allied commander of NATO in Europe, the NATO secretary general, by the heads of the U.S. delegations at the negotiations in Geneva and in Madrid and by numerous parliamentarians from both sides of the Atlantic. The frenzy of the race towards the destruction of life will go on.

As is seen from Western news agencies reports, the one who delivered a report and whose conclusions were supported by many speakers bitterly lamented that NATO's slogans meet with lesser and lesser support on the part of the peoples of the alliances member-countries. In his view, the root of all evil is in the fact that the NATO propagandists did not find the necessary words for talk with the peoples. They spoke and wrote in vain of a "European theatre" of operations, of "theatre nuclear weapons," and of "Eurostrategic" missiles. The public should have been told that a war would be conducted not in America or Western Europe but exclusively on Soviet territory, and that only men, women and children born in the USSR would die of atomic bombs, rockets, chemical and other weapons, while all the rest would prosper and enjoy a wonderful life according to the only correct American standards.

But the peoples did not believe that picture of a future war. They know by the experience of the past: it just does not so happen that bombs and shells burst only on one side. On the strength of reports by the scientists and experts of all countries of both the West and the East, they realize full well that with the present level of armaments and the destructive power of modern weapons a new world conflict would draw the final line under the history of our planet.

The author of the report delivered at the meeting in Munich suggests new recipes for the manipulation of the public. It is essential to drive it home to the public that the arms race is necessary, for in order to really prevent a war it is necessary to make it clear for a potential aggressor (read: the Soviet Union) that enough means and determination are available to put up resistance to any aggression on its part. And further: One should convince Soviet people that a nuclear conflict in Europe would inevitably cause a nuclear conflict between the two super powers.

The NATO men again want to deceive their peoples. Soviet people need not be convinced of what they themselves have long been convinced. The idea of a first strike never belonged to the USSR. It has belonged and still belongs to Washington. The White House and NATO circles which follow in the wake of its policy are the only real source of the most serious danger to peace today.

The Soviet Union does not seek a victory over NATO. It strives for the triumph of the forces of life over the forces of death. As for the differences in social systems, they should not serve as a justification of preparation for the irretrievable.

Meetings' Conclusions Condemned

LD152220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Munich, 15 Feb (TASS) -- Calls for the further build-up of the military potential of the NATO bloc and strengthening of military preparations were the keynote of all the speeches at the annual conference of the FRG "Wehrkunde" Military Society, held in the Bavarian capital. Taking part were representatives of the NATO top brass, defense ministers of a number of north Atlantic bloc countries and also military experts.

C. Weinberger, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, as if setting the tone of the militarist hysteria which prevailed at the conference, urged "peace on the basis of force and deterrence." For the sake of this, he said, sacrifices will have to be made and much greater efforts exerted than up to now. The Pentagon boss insistently urged his partners in the bloc to maintain an annual increase in military budgets of 4 percent in real terms, that is, even more than provided for in the NATO Council decisions. Stressing in every way the notion that "the policy of detente has not brought the desired results," Weinberger unceremoniously criticized the "junior partners" for, as he put it, "not doing enough" in the way of contributing to the bloc's military machine.

He demanded "greater discipline" in the carrying out of NATO policies from the FRG and other West European countries, effectively calling on them to reduce trade and economic links with the USSR.

The U.S. Department of Defense's statements saying that if the USSR refuses to conduct talks in Geneva on the basis of the notorious "zero option" proposed by Washington, then the United States will secure the implementation of its plans for the siting of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, sounded like open blackmail.

B. Rodgers, supreme commander of joint NATO Armed Forces in Europe, and J. Luns, NATO secretary general, spoke in the same key. Luns, directly interfering in the FRG's internal affairs, "warned" Bonn against taking part in the conclusion of a joint "gas-pipeline" agreement with the USSR.

H. Apel, the FRG minister of defense, spoke in unison with the representatives of the United States and NATO top brass, saying that "we must continue to strive to increase appropriations for military purposes." He spoke in favor of working out a unified conception of actions beyond the bounds of NATO, since, he alleged, the expansion of the national liberation movement in the developing countries "threatens the security of the bloc, particularly as regards supplies of raw material and fuel for the NATO countries." In this connection, H. Apel approved of the creation in the United States of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and plans for stockpiling arms and equipment for this force in Western Europe.

G. Pattie, the British Parliamentary undersecretary of state for defense procurement, called for intensified ideological pressure on the population of the NATO countries. He noted the growth in the ranks of peace supporters in Western Europe and the expanding influence of those forces opposing the policy of the arms race and confrontation. In his opinion, NATO has suffered a serious failure as regards preparing public opinion to take a favourable view of the idea of deploying the new American missiles in Europe and in urging the U.S. adventurist military concepts on the West European public.

U.S. 'Unceremonious Pressure'

LD152048 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 15 Feb 82

[By TASS observer Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- "It is an open question if the U.S. foreign policy and security policy that is increasingly oriented at military aims suits the European interests", the West German newspaper STUTGARTER ZEITUNG writes today.

The U.S. administration continues exerting unceremonious pressure on its West European NATO allies to make them speed up military preparations and to join more intensively in Washington's course at confrontation. The latest example of this is a meeting that was convened last week-end at Munich by the FRG military society "Wehrkunde". At that meeting the tone was set by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and NATO's allied supreme commander -- Europe, U.S. General Rogers.

Particularly bellicose was Weinberger's speech. He demanded in the form of an ultimatum that the United States' European partners in NATO should spend even more on armaments. Rogers specified these demands by proclaiming that West European countries must be annually increasing their military spendings by four per cent in 1983-1988 in real estimation, that is taking into account inflation. In other words, while not so long ago Washington was urging its allies to increase their annual military budgets by three per cent, now it enhances its demands by another per cent.

The U.S. administration is unscrupulously using the mechanism of NATO to impose on West European states a policy that is at glaring contradiction with their national interests.

It is precisely with the use of this mechanism that the Pentagon is implementing the strategy of turning Europe into the main theatre of operations. Is it not under Washington's prompting that NATO adopted the notorious "two-track" decision which opens to the United States the possibility of deploying new nuclear missile systems on the territories of West European countries? The Pentagon is preparing to deploy on the European continent particularly barbarous weapons of mass annihilation -- chemical and neutron weapons.

Demanding that its West European allies should increase their allocations for the preparation of war, Washington links with this its own egoistic economic interests. It ignores the fact that Western European countries never faced so serious social and economic difficulties as at present. The recession in the economy, the unprecedented growth of unemployment, the galloping inflation -- such are the outward manifestations of these difficulties.

To increase military spending in these conditions means to deal a new blow at the economy and living standards of peoples of Western Europe. But precisely this erosion of the West European economy would lead to the strengthening of the positions of U.S. big business to the detriment of its European competitors. This explains also the stubborn striving of the U.S. administration to disrupt mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation of West European countries with socialist states.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON CSCE, U.S. BUDGET

PM161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Excerpt] At the Madrid Meeting

The work of the meeting of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has resumed in the Spanish capital. The Madrid meeting has been underway for over a year now, counting recesses, and has reached a point where its successful completion depends only on the political realism of all the sides represented at it.

Indeed, before the last recess, announced in connection with the New Year festivities, then imminent, a group of neutral and nonaligned states submitted a draft final document reflecting the positive elements achieved in Madrid by the efforts of the majority of those taking part in the meeting.

This applies primarily to the rapprochement between various countries' positions on so important a question for the destiny of peace as the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. A rapprochement of positions was recorded with regard to the aims of the conference and its holding in stages and on the specific tasks of the first stage aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation on our continent. It should be noted that this was helped by the readiness displayed by the Soviet Union to extend the application of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the country -- on condition, of course, that the zone of application of these measures is also expanded by the Western states. A rapprochement between positions was also noted on other issues, in particular those connected with cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, and so forth.

In the estimation of both the Soviet delegation and many other delegations, there was quite a good basis for fulfilling the objective facing the Madrid meeting.

On 18 December 1981, when the recess was announced, those taking part unanimously agreed that they would resume their work "with the determination to complete it within a month by adopting a meaningful and balanced final document."

Let us draw attention to the date. It was 5 days after the Polish authorities had been obliged to impose martial law in their country. As is well known, at that time the leaders of a number of West European states stated that it was a case of Poland's internal affairs and they did not intend to interfere in them.

However, the U.S. administration soon called its NATO allies "to order" and demanded that they emulate Washington, which having recovered from the failure of its antisocialist agents in Poland, intended to "punish" that country and with it the Soviet Union, slanderously charged with responsibility for the events taking place in Poland. At the same time Washington resolved to use these events to further stoke tension in international relations. The Madrid meeting was to be the next victim of U.S. policy. Thus, even before the resumption of its work on the path toward the planned successful conclusion of the talks, artifical obstacles began to be erected.

According to the scenario worked out by Washington for a new political farce with the personal participation of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and the heads of the diplomatic departments of a number of other NATO countries, they wanted to turn the Madrid meeting into a sort of trial of one of its sovereign participants -- Poland -- upon completing which the work of the meeting itself would again be postponed, indefinitely at that. "I do not see any agreement in Madrid in the immediate foreseeable future, at least until changes take place in Poland," one high-ranking official in the U.S. administration impudently stated.

The course Washington has adopted toward thwarting the Madrid meeting has failed to delight even its NATO allies. Some 3 days before the resumption of its work the BELGA agency reported that a NATO standing council session "has still not reached agreement on the tactics to be chosen in Madrid" since while "the United States intends to demand immediately the temporary suspension of the conference," the West European countries are concerned not to interrupt the process of the meeting. "The West European countries and particularly the FRG," the British newspaper DAILY EXPRESS wrote, "fear that a U.S. anti-Polish monologue.... may mark the end of the Helsinki Final Act." "Canada, the FRG, Spain and Belgium are particularly interested in ensuring that the meeting is not broken off," THE TIMES confirmed. Their viewpoint "is fully shared by the majority of neutral European states," THE GUARDIAN attests.

The threatened disruption of the meeting has also caused anxiety far beyond Europe. Thus, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, noting in an editorial article that "a conference hall must not be turned into the venue for futile disputes and confrontation between East and West," wrote that the debates "should be conducted with a consideration for the real situation in Europe.

Ultimately, the French newspaper LE MATIN reported from Madrid itself, "The Americans made a great effort to control themselves (!) by ceasing to demand the meeting's immediate cessation. One member of the delegation headed by A. Haig even admitted in private that the United States had made a mistake in parading its implacability for so long. 'We underestimated the possible reaction from the European countries, which are specially interested in protecting their relations with the Soviet Union,' he said."

Nonetheless it must be noted with regret that an attempt was still made in Madrid to perform a version of the anti-Polish television show through the efforts of NATO countries' official representatives. Naturally, this attempt met with a fitting rebuff primarily from the Polish delegation, resolutely supported by the delegations from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, who proved, documents in hand, that the interference undertaken in the internal affairs of a sovereign state is a very gross violation of the norms of international law, including the norms enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

We must also dwell on the political morality aspect of the farce, in which the part of producer was played by those same U.S. circles who, challenging international public opinion, support the Israeli aggressors, give military assistance to the antipopular Salvadoran junta, cooperate actively with the Pinochet clique in Chile, encourage the lawlessness and terror of the South African racists, and connive everywhere with dictatorial regimes.

The political farce played out in Madrid was to have had a stultifying effect on the Western public. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE writes: "The champions of detente should go into mourning: The cold war has returned. It has seized hold of all the rostrums and forums organized with such difficulty in past years to build bridges between East and West." However, the newspaper notes, the West European governments "intend to burn no bridges and to avoid sanctions," and "they also consider it necessary to make it understood that U.S. policy cannot become the policy of the entire West."

Yes, in Western Europe and indeed in the United States itself there are realistically minded statesmen who know what detente is and that there is no sensible alternative to it in the world today. Many Western capitals realize the dangers to their peoples and to the cause of world peace with which the present U.S. administration's policy is fraught. The immediate future will show which countries' governments really understand their responsibility for the destiny of detente and consequently for the conservation and consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

The Bit Between Their Teeth

President R. Reagan chose the day the Madrid meeting resumed to decide to resume production of chemical weapons -- one of the most inhuman means and types of weapons for the mass annihilation of people. Let us recall that he made public the decision to produce neutron weapons on an anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. However, these are just individual manifestations of the aggressive course taken by the present U.S. administration.

This course has probably found its fullest expression in the draft American budget for fiscal 1983, published last week, with record sums of military expenditure even for the United States planned at the cost of a further reduction in socioeconomic programs and an increased deficit.

Reagan's draft budget has aroused sharp criticism. "President Reagan is proposing to cut socioeconomic programs by $27 billion, to increase military spending by $43 billion and to plan for a deficit of $91.5 billion. Critics believe that this is none other than a preplanned road to disaster," an ABC TV newscaster declared.

The American draft budget, which Britain's DAILY MIRROR called "armed robbers Reagan-style," is also creating valid alarm outside the United States. "The military-industrial complex seems to have won an absolute victory over commonsense...." London's THE GUARDIAN comments. "Washington's European and Japanese partners see the new draft American budget as grounds for concern for their own future," Paris LES ECHOS points out. "We are forced not only to voice serious doubts as to the correctness of the course taken by the United States but also to protest at Washington's actions," Tokyo's ASAHI writes. It is precisely in the light of Washington's actions that the eyes of increasingly broad international public circles must be opened to the real source of the threat to mankind's destiny.

Those representatives of the Western world who have occasion to come into personal contact with the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are struck by the contrast with what they hear at home every day.

A wide response was elicited in the world by the meeting of representatives of the Socialist International with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, during which they familiarized themselves, in particular, with the Soviet proposal for a real "zero option" relating to medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe.

"The Soviet side has prepared far-reaching proposals for the Geneva talks," (V. Khakker), secretary of the Socialist International Consultative Council and secretary for international questions of the Austrian Socialist Party board, declared after that meeting. "The Soviet side is reacting quite calmly to the 'sanctions' which the Reagan administration has taken and which it is now trying to extend with the help of other governments. However, the most important thing," he emphasized, "is that, unlike Washington, no one in Moscow is talking of the possibility of using nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, like an ever increasing number of people in West Europe, well understands that atom bombs are weapons not of defense but of aggression."

R. Ilaskivi, mayor of Helsinki, gave a good answer to those who, having taken the bit between their teeth, are trying to entice the world into a new and yet more insane arms race by "reassuring" it that, in the final analysis, it may boil down to a "limited nuclear war." "In the United States," he said, "there are certain circles which believe that it is possible to resolve problems by waging a limited nuclear war. I do not think this is wise. I would like to put the following question to such Americans: "If it is possible to resolve problems by waging a limited nuclear war, why not limit the war just to American territory?"

The world's peoples are fully determined to avert the universal catastrophe with which the policy of the present U.S. administration threatens mankind.

INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA VIEWS CSCE, ARMS TALKS

LD150512 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 14 February broadcasts the "International Panorama" program. PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov chairs the 45-minute program

Beginning the program, Ovchinnikov views the WFTU Congress in Havana and the greetings message sent by Leonid Brezhnev to the congress. He then turns to the U.S. budget submitted to Congress last week, the increase in the military budget and decrease in money budgeted for social services.

Next, Ovchinnikov looks at the Madrid CSCE meeting, saying that the positive development of the pan-European process does not fit the plans of those who see Europe only in the role of a theater for military operation. The United States intends to turn the CSCE session into an arena of confrontation under the pretext of events in Poland. Haig persuaded some Western nations to send their foreign ministers to the session to fan the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaigns.

While Haig was trying to turn the CSCE session away from its main tasks, Weinberger was touring the Middle East, Ovchinnkov continues. Weinberger's tour reflects the Pentagon's intention of gaining some kind of strategic agreement. U.S. aid is offered but with ulterior motives. Continuing, Ovchinnikov cites the New York TIMES on the U.S. desire for bases for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. While the United States claims the RDF was formed to control access to the sources of raw material, Ovchinnikov states that the United States wants to take the most important source of raw material under U.S. military control.

The program then cuts to a report from Valentin [name indistinct] from the FRG on the economic and political situation there, the cooperation agreements with the USSR and back again to Ovchinnikov who talks on the FRG-USSR gas pipeline project which, he says, is arousing irritation in the United States which is trying to prevent its implementation.

After reviewing some of the sanctions against equipment sales to the USSR, Ovchinnikov turns to the need for constructive arms reduction talks, saying that: "The first stage of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe cannot fail to arouse a certain amount of caution. The reason is the unwillingness of the U.S. side to seek grounds for conditions conducive to an agreement. It is known that U.S. representatives submitted the draft of an agreement based on the so-called zero option for examination in Geneva. This was announced by the U.S. President on 18 November. It and the NATO resolution of December 1979 are contrary to the principle of equality and equal security."

Ovchinnikov reiterates the equality of Soviet and NATO medium-range nuclear devices, saying that "deployment of almost 600 new U.S. missiles will give the West an almost 1.5 times the number of carriers. With the zero option an even greater superiority will have been achieved, even without the production and deployment of new Pershing and cruise missiles." Ovchinnikov mentions the British and French nuclear devices and the U S. desire for the USSR to "unilaterally liquidate its ground-based missiles whereby the United States will give up its plans for additional armament. In this case the number of their medium-range nuclear devices will remain unchanged while that of the Soviet Union will increase [as heard] by more than 50 percent in the European part of the country.

"Such a condition cannot serve as a serious condition for talks, of course. It is intended to upset the current military balance. Insofar as Moscow will not accept it, these unacceptable proposals are intended to create an obstruction at the Geneva talks, to deliberately lead them into an impasse in order to justify the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles despite the protests of the West European public.

"As for the Soviet Union it has confirmed its readiness to come to an agreement now on the complete withdrawal by both sides of all kinds of medium-range nuclear devices targeted on Europe. If the West is not ready for this, it is possible, to start with, to reduce their present numbers in each country to 600 and then to 300, which is to reduce their numbers more than 1/3 by the end of 1990. However the State Department hurried to express a negative attitude toward the new Soviet initiatives."

Ovchinnikov continues, speaking on the Reagan administration's decision to start the mass production of chemical weapons and the $810 million to be allocated for this purpose. He states that the main emphasis is on the production of ammunition with binary charges, that is, weapons containing two substances which are harmless on their own but when combined form a deadly nerve gas. "Cynically, these new weapons are said to be a preferred variant to the neutron bomb.

"In the fifties and sixties the Pentagon considered that chemical weapons were intended first of all for Asia and now the potential center for limited chemical warfare is Europe. Binary warheads will be fitted to cruise missiles intended for deployment in NATO countries. Naturally, the Europeans are worried and now the papers have gotten hold of a secret report intended for the U.S. Air Force archives. It states that during the intervention in Indochina chemical warfare means were used widely against the peaceful population of South Vietnam and Laos." The United States was concerned with keeping this a secret but the truth cannot be hidden. At this point the program cuts to a report by correspondent Sergey Alekseyev on the damage caused by chemicals used by the United States during the war in Kampuchea and on the use of chemicals in Vietnam and Laos.

Cutting back, Ovchinnikov speaks on Japan's anniversary on 11 February and Japanese history and then speaks on Japanese claims to the Kuriles, asking why Japan does not claim other territories which had been occupied by the Japanese military. The program cuts over to Tokyo correspondent V. Tsvetov who talks on Japanese customs and philosophy of life and then concludes with a report by I. Garanskiy on Mexican professional divers.

COMMENTARY ON WESTERN STANCE AT CSCE MEETING

'Anti-Polish Position'

LD122124 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that the anti-Polish position which a number of Western countries have adopted under open pressure from the United States is dangerous to the cause of peace and security in Europe. The Madrid session is meant to deepen mutual understanding among states with differing social systems, as well as to step up their cooperation in various spheres. The attempt to transform this forum into an arena of confrontation by selecting Poland's domestic affairs as a pretext is nothing but striving for a violent change in the line of detente elaborated in Helsinki and an attempt to return Europe to the cold war trenches.

Only the aggressive forces of imperialism; and primarily U.S. imperialism, are interested in such a course of events, since they shape their plans for moves in the international arena by relying on a policy of strength and treating Europe as an eventual theater of operations for a so-called limited nuclear war. Such a policy evokes serious apprehension among most of the continent's inhabitants; even the bourgeois press expresses its concern over this.

For example, the French paper LE MATIN warns that for the Americans the main thing is not at all the fate of Poles but the America's standing in the world. It is precisely from this point of view that the daily recommends viewing the moves of the American administration undertaken under the shield of the anti-Polish campaign to strengthen the military and political positions of the United States.

Some U.S. NATO allies also dissociate themselves from the U.S. course aimed at exacerbating international tension under the pretext of the Polish events. "We do not wish to contribute to the policy of confrontation, including at the Madrid session," Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen declared, for instance.

Thus the anti-Polish campaign is being activated by people who intend to undermine the security system shaped in Europe. This is a dangerous policy, and with respect to the Polish nation downright evil, since its goal leaves no doubt: It is a question of pitting Poles against Poles, of provoking a fratricidal war in Poland, as well as drawing strategic, political, propaganda and other dividends from the crisis situation in which Poland now finds itself. After all, all the efforts of Washington and its closest allies have been directed to precisely this, since the decisive moves by the Polish authorities put a stop to Poland's internal counterrevolution aimed at civil war.

Economic war has been declared against Poland. Thus it is deprived of buying fodder on Western markets and Polish ships have been forbidden to catch fish in American coastal waters. Why? To aggravate the difficulties, to encourage dissatisfaction with the authorities among the Polish population and to provoke internal conflict.

The war of air waves carried out by the West against Poland has assumed an even more aggressive character. Now the CIA transmits through Radio Free Europe in clear text its instructions concerning the organization of a conspiratorial network and illegal printing and distribution of leaflets. The solidarity days, television shows and various declarations by statesmen are also aimed at making it more difficult for Poles to put their own house in order.

It is also with this end in view that Washington has decided to make use of the Madrid forum. Giving in to the blackmail by the senior partner, some Western states have also undertaken unscrupulous attacks against Poland and the Polish authorities.

These attempts to dictate to Poles how they should act in their own country have met with a well argued rebuff on the part of representatives of socialist countries. Leonid Trichev, head of the Soviet delegation in Madrid, declared that attempts to camouflage the course of confrontation with perfidious recourse to the Final Act -- even using that document as a tool of interference and pressure -- torpedoing the process of detente and whipping up tension are totally alien to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords.

The allies of the Polish People's Republic have shown that they would steadfastly act against the desire to replace the constructive work for the cause of peace with demagogy inimical to the Polish state and to every Pole; and that they would oppose any interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

'Washington's Hypocrisy'

LD131030 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS -- "Seeking to aggravate the international situation, to worsen the atmosphere for the East-West dialogue, Washington and some of its NATO flunkeys," Yuriy Kornilov writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN, "launched at the Madrid meeting and round it an unseemly fuss the aim of which is more obvious -- by using as a pretext the developments in Poland, to try to violate the normal work of the forum, to turn it into an instrument of interference into affairs of other states, to revive 'a cold war' atmosphere. Exactly with this aim representatives of the United States and some other NATO states, demonstrating full disregard for norms of international communication, undertook in Madrid an attempt to kindle still further the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, to call in question the legitimacy of the efforts of the Martial Council of National Redemption of the Polish People's Republic which acting in full accordance with the Constitution of People's Poland took measures to stabilize the economic and political situation in the country, to restore law and order."

"It is noteworthy that staging in Madrid a provocative anti-socialist farce, exactly those who recently tried to 'bomb into the stone age' revolutionary Vietnam, who unleashed and continue the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, who wherever possible try to overtly and covertly stifle any attempts of peoples to decide their future themselves declare loudest of all about 'independence' of states, about 'non-interference' into other countries' affairs. 'Freedom' and 'democracy' are professed by those who arm the Israeli aggressor, who grant military 'aid' to the bloody Salvadoran junta, who actively cooperate with the fascist Pinochet clique, who encourage lawlessness perpetrated by South African racists. 'Human rights' are professed by those who in their own country established the state system of legalized arbitrary rule, who shot at 'indocile people' in Miami, who send armed-to-the-teeth guardsmen and police to 'pacify' fighters against racism and who handcuff leaders of the air-traffic controllers' trade union which came out in defence of its vital rights. Really, there is no limit to Washington's hypocrisy", Yuriy Kornilov writes.

West Europe's Reaction

LD141940 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 14 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. delegation's position, directed at torpedoing the current follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, provokes mounting fears in Western Europe. Observers draw attention to the fact that Washington's obstructionist policy, which endangers the continuation of the West-East dialogue, does not meet full support even among its NATO allies.

It is pointed out here that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told a press conference that the process started in Helsinki should not be disrupted, since it provides for a forum at which the East and West can talk with each other. The newspaper Washington POST, commenting on this declaration, writes that Carrington's remarks caused fears to the U.S. administration that the work of the Madrid meeting may return to normal despite the developments in Poland.

According to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson declared that France favours continuation of the Madrid meeting despite the tense international situation. Too many people want these talks, started in Madrid 18 months ago, to be crowned with success. His opinion should help settle the remaining difficulties at the Madrid meeting. France and the EEC countries, he said, will not propose suspension of the Madrid meeting, although they "realise" the viewpoint of those who insist on this.

Sweden's foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, according to REUTER, called for continuing the East-West dialogue despite the current tension. He proposed that despite all the unfavourable moments efforts be made to achieve concord. He expressed the sincere desire that the Madrid meeting justify its designation.

Washington's attempts to disrupt the normal course of the Madrid meeting encounter strong criticism on the part of prominent political and public figures and the press in Western European countries.

Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, declared in the newspaper NORDZEE ZEITUNG that disruption of the forum's work would inevitably result in the return to the times of the cold war. West German Bundestag deputy from the Free Democratic Party Shaeffer pointed out in an article published by the monthly AUSLANDKURIER that in the interests of continuing the process of detente and prevention of a dangerous heightening of the international situation, it is necessary to complete the Madrid meeting with sensible results, that is, with an accord on holding a disarmament conference in Europe.

The British GUARDIAN writes that the majority of the participants in the Madrid meeting regard without enthusiasm the idea of delaying the conference's work. Neutral countries, specifically, Austria, Finland and Sweden, persistenly work for its continuation.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG (West Germany) stresses in its commentary that despite all the difficulties, the Madrid meeting has made a great deal of work and preserved, at least to the minimum, the will for mutual understanding.

CSCE PROCEEDINGS, DELEGATES' REMARKS REPORTED

British, Polish Delegates

LD122252 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 12 Feb 82

["At the Madrid Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Madrid, 12 Feb, TASS -- Taking their cue from the United States, some of the NATO countries are making attempts to turn the Madrid meeting into an unseemly and low political show, instead of discussing the cardinal problems of today -- the strengthening of security, disarmament and the relations of cooperation in Europe -- they strive to impose on the delegates discussion of the situation in Poland which is a purely internal matter for the Polish People's Republic.

This propagandist "relay," begun by the United States, was taken over by Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary of Great Britain which obediently supports all the adventures embarked upon by the Reagan administration. The press conference given here by Lord Carrington demonstrated that he had devoted all his statement at the plenary session to attacks on the actions of the Polish Government and to specious accusations against the USSR. The British foreign secretary even put forward demands to be complied with by the authorities of the sovereign Polish state.

Lord Carrington engaged in glib talk alleging violations of human rights, in Poland. Naturally, however, he did not say a single word about the flagrant violations of civil rights in Northern Ireland for many years. The whole world knows that successive British Governments have pursued in Ulster a policy of repressions, turning it into a country under occupation. Over two thousand murdered, tens of thousands of wounded -- these are the tragic results of the actions of the British Government which hypocritically raises a hue-and-cry over the situation in other countries.

The attempts to lead the Madrid meeting away from really important questions were sharply condemned by the head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland Josef Wiejacz. He stressed that a debate around the so called "Polish question" can only cause a deterioration of the situation in Europe and to complicate the search for mutual understanding and compromise at the Madrid meeting and at other international forums.

The maneuvers of the USA and other NATO countries, Josef Wiejacz, said at the press conference, aim at fostering hostility in the relations between the government and the Polish people, to worsen the economic situation and to exacerbate the crisis. The unseemly activity of the Washington administration and of a number of other West European governments aims at generating conflicts and confrontation in Poland. We shall do everything possible, the representative of Poland said, to prevent the crisis in Poland from being used against the interests of detente and stability in Europe, as a pretext to return to the times of the cold war. Josef Wiejacz demanded that the NATO countries cease playing the so-called "Polish card" in their political interests. As regards Poland, he said, we are prepared to continue at the Madrid meeting the constructive work on the basis of the document sponsored by a group of neutral and non-aligned nations.

More on Wiejacz Remarks

LD131220 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondents Boris Petrov and Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Madrid, 13 Feb, TASS -- The head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Wiejacz, speaking at a plenary session of the Madrid meeting on Friday, strongly denounced Western countries' attempts to interfere into Poland's internal affairs. He described the actions of the American delegation as the desire to organize a psychological warfare against his country. The debates around the situation in Poland, he said, just as the subversive broadcasts, conducted by Western radio stations, can only aggravate the situation, retard the process of political and economic stabilization in the country. Jozef Wiejacz stressed that the introduction of martial law was an exclusively Polish decision, which was approved by the Sejm, and turned down the insinuations that the decision was taken under the pressure from outside.

The head of the GDR delegation P. Steglich accused the United States and its close NATO allies that since the very first day of the work of the Madrid meeting they stepped on the path of confrontation in a "cold war" spirit.

The attempts to impose discussion of the situation in Poland, said the GDR representative, are not only contrary to the agenda of the Madrid meeting, but also a gross violation of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Czechoslovak delegation, said its head R. Klein, returned to Madrid with the determination to continue constructive work over the concluding document of the meeting. He strongly denounced the attempts of interference by the NATO countries into internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and emphasized that this led only to blocking the negotiations. Nobody has the right to dictate to the government of the Polish People's Republic how it should manage its internal affairs, how to normalize the situation in its own country.

S. Staikov, the head of the Bulgarian delegation, noted that a substantial progress had been achieved by the time of resumption of the work at the Madrid meeting and that the draft concluding document, proposed by the delegations of a number of neutral and non-aligned countries in mid-December, might become the foundation for fruitful work and quest for mutually-acceptable decisions.

He criticized the stand of the delegations of the United States and a number of other countries which conduct the course of confrontation with socialist countries, and denounced their policy of interference into internal Polish affairs.

The head of the Romanian delegation I. Datku also denounced the attempts of interference into Poland's internal affairs and called upon the participants in the Madrid meeting for normal practical work.

As is reported in well-informed journalistic circles, a meeting of an editorial group, formed to finalize the concluding document of the meeting, has been held here. At the meeting the Soviet delegation proposed to start practical work over the text of the document. This proposal was backed by Hungary's delegation, but the delegations of the NATO countries did not respond to the proposal, actually stepping on the path of sabotaging and blocking the work of the editorial group.

'Trashy Anti-Polish Show'

PM161423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent L. Kamynin: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] The reverberations of the first plenary session since the Madrid meeting's resumption can still be heard in the Spanish and other West European press. We are witnessing what amounts to a rerun of the trashy anti-Polish show with the NATO countries' representatives acting out Washington's scenario in the Spanish capital's Palace of Congresses. And the more heated this crude farce's initiators become, the more obvious their aim -- to prevent a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and to torpedo the all-European process initiated in Helsinki -- becomes.

The attempts by the United States and several of its partners to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument for interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and the other socialist countries are fraught with dangerous consequences. Realistic West European politicians are obviously aware of this, which explains the statements by official circles in a number of West European countries about the need to maintain and continue the all-European detente and cooperation process.

But at the Madrid meeting itself the delegations of a number of NATO countries continue to pursue a line contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act. An unofficial session of delegation heads was held here Wednesday.

The NATO representatives again avoided examining urgent questions by reiterating their now-familiar repertoire of cliche-ridden anti-Polish and anti-Soviet fabrications.

It became clear, particularly to journalists, that the Norwegian and especially the U.S. representative did exactly this in their addresses. To the surprise of many of the delegations attending the session, on a number of points the Swiss representative echoed the sentiments expressed by the NATO countries' delegates.

The session was addressed by L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

16 Feb Proceedings

LD162140 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondents Boris Petrov and Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] Madrid, 16 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Representative Max Kampleman, who returned from a seminar of NATO military experts in Munich, spoke today at a meeting of the heads of delegations to the Madrid meeting. He delivered a speech, the essence of which boiled down to attempts to justify the U.S. decision on the build-up of production of binary chemical weapons. He reiterated the slanderous fabrications on the USSR's stand on the question of chemical weapons.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev exposed in his speech the U.S. desire to avoid responsibility for the inhuman decision which threatens mankind with incalculable calamities. He recalled the statement, made by the U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary James Wade in Congress that the provision of the American Army with most up-to-date types of chemical weapons is necessary to have a possibility of conducting large-scale chemical warfare in Europe, against the Warsaw-treaty countries. As to the reiteration by the American delegate of false anti-Soviet fabrications, aiming at justifying U.S. preparations for chemical warfare on the European territory, these point once again to the intention of the U.S. delegation to worsen the situation at the Madrid meeting, said Leonid Ilichev.

The delegates of Austria, Malta and Yugoslavia declared for continuation of the constructive dialogue and negotiations. Yugoslavia's representative Ambassador Ignac Kolob emphasized in this connection the great significance of convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

A meeting of the editorial group was held at the Madrid meeting in the afternoon. The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, referring to the relevant decision of the plenary meeting of December 18, 1981, proposed that concrete work be started over a draft final document of the meeting. The proposal was backed by Czechoslovakia's delegation. The delegations of Malta and Romania also declared for continuation of practical work. But that proposal did not get response from the NATO member countries.

U.S. SPEEDS PREPARATIONS FOR 'SPACE WAR'

LD162346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Feb (TASS) -- The United States is speeding up preparations for carrying out a space war. As the report prepared for Congress by the U.S. Department of the Air Force emphasizes, space systems already form part of the Pentagon's "military potential." American orbital systems are widely used for spying, for the organization of communications and for carrying out other military functions. At the same time, the Pentagon is hurriedly perfecting its space systems and the earth-based equipment linked with them.

For example, the communications program will play a large part in the command, control and surveillance system with the help of the (?Milstar) satellites. The program is intended both for strategic and tactical forces, and will be used by strategic bombers, air and land command posts and other services. Among the programs for using satellites for military purposes is the global system NavStar which will enable navigation to be ensured under any weather conditions and in any part of the world.

In the space arms race, the Pentagon is placing much hope in the "shuttle" space program. The Air Force is playing an active role creating and developing these reusable spaceships and is building a special military site for launching them at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The Air Force plans in the future to launch all space apparatus designed for a military purpose with the help of the "shuttles." In the 1983 fiscal year, the Air Force is asking for $581 million to carry out this program.

Seeing space as an arena for direct military action, the Pentagon is swiftly creating systems for destroying space satellites. According to AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, specific dates for carrying out the first tests on the two-stage antisatellite missiles have already been outlined. These missiles will be fired into the upper layers of the atmosphere by F-16 destroyers.

One of the types of such armaments, according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists is to be the laser weapon, for the development of which around $100 million a year are now being allocated.

To coordinate the control of military operations in space a joint center of space operations will be built in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The 1983 budget provides for the spending of a total of $120,500,000 on the construction and equipment of this center. A group of military men from the Department of Defense who will be serving there are already undergoing training in the Johnson Manned Spacecraft Center.

The specific programs for the militarization of space reveal the hypocrisy and deception of public statements by the Weashington administration about the pretended "striving" to work out international agreements to prevent the arms race from being taken into space.

ADM HAYWARD PROMISES U.S. NAVAL GAIN OVER USSR

LD161238 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Feb, TASS -- The Reagan administration plans to gain naval superiority over the USSR at any price. This was bluntly stated by Admiral Thomas Hayward, the chief of staff of the United States Naval [words indistinct] the annual conference of the untraright-wing American organization Americal Legion. Thiswarrior who had become notorious in Vietnam, stinting no colours, praised the present administration to the skies for having put an end to the vulnerability of the United States Navy and taken effective steps to restore American superiority on the seas. In doing so, Admiral Hayward noted with satisfaction that the United States naval forces would be increased within the coming ten years from the present figure of 450 to 640 warships while the personnel would go up immediately by 70,000 men.

In conformity with the plans of the administration, the admiral said, the United States carrier fleet would be fitted out with up-to-date military equipment -- sepcifically, the latest F-18 fighters. Under the Pentagon budget for the 1983 fiscal year alone, he pointed out, appropriations for the Navy are to go up immediately by 9.4 percent as compared with the current fiscal year.

Admiral Hayward did not conceal that the strengthening of the strike power of the naval forces was aimed at large-scale armed operations in various regions of the world, proclaimed by Washington as a sphere of United States' "vital interests." With this object in view the powerful naval armada, concentrated in the Indian Ocean at the approaches to the Persian Gulf countries with their big oil deposits, was being strengthened. Within the next several months, according to Admiral Hayward, it will be reinforced by another large warship. Emphasis is also laid on the strengthening of the United States naval presence in the Caribbean and in this connection the Key West (Florida) base of the United States Navy is to be enlarged and modernized.

It followed from Admiral Hayward's speech that Washington plans to convert the base, lying only 90 miles from Cuba, into an operational center for armed provocations against Latin American states that refuse to submit to American diktat. Several destroyers are to be based in Key West in the near future and a powerful naval task force will be set up there later to move the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to various regions in the world.

U.S. MAKES VIRUS WEAPONS TO USE IN DRA, CUBA

LD161318 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] in its issue on February 17 cites documentary evidence of the criminal production and secret use by the United States of banned bacteriological weapons. They are produced by a U.S. laboratory in the Pakistani city of Lahore, accumulated for use against Afghanistan and are already employed on a mass scale against Cuba.

The newspaper cites, in particular, a personal report of David Nalin, a former director of a nursery of infectious insects, about infecting Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes with viruses of epidemics and their use by the CIA against Cuba. Another piece of hard evidence is a photo of an Aedes Aegypti specimen taken by Pakistanis. The bites of those insects caused among the population of Lahore an outbreak of yellow feaver, hepatitis and brain fever.

Two weeks ago the LITERARY GAZETTE already described the activities of the Lahore laboratory, and the exposure angered Washington. The first to react to it was the CIA, which summarily dismissed the information supplied by the newspaper as "Soviet propaganda." "Obviously, the CIA spoke up because it directly supervises the subversive activities of the arms-bearers of biological warfare," the article points out. The U.S. Department of State in its turn responded with irritation to the expulsion of the chief of the death nursery from Pakistan.

"The U.S. factory of virus warfare, as its former chief laments, is now likely to be closed," the article says. "This, of course, is a telling loss for Nalin's bosses from the CIA. But for the people of good will it is a happy end, as the Americans say."

Articles on U.S. CBW

FM111619 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 3 February publishes on pages 14 and 15 a two-page feature under the general heading: "United States: Bacilli and Cases Against Mankind," incorporating a 52,000-word Havana-Moscow report by special correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy headed "Biological Attack: Secret Invasion of Cuba."

It contains interviews with Cuban officials and alleged victims of dengue fever; and a 4,500-word Lahore-Moscow report by Iona Andronov under the heading "Incubator of Death," containing an account of an interview with research center chief Professor Nalin.

The feature also includes a 700-word London report by APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Vladimir Simonov under the heading "'Big Eye' Bomb" on plans to deploy U.S. binary gas bombs in Britain.

HAIG, BUCKLEY PRESSURE W. EUROPE ON POLAND, USSR

LD151508 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Feb, TASS -- The United States is continuing to put pressure on its allies in order to draw them still deeper into the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign fanned up by Washington. This is evidenced by an interview given to the ABC television company given by the Secretary of State of the United States Alexander Haig who has just returned from a trip to Europe.

Alexander Haig said in part that an American delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State James Buckley is to visit Western Europe next week. As reported by the Washington POST, the purpose of the visit is to put additional pressure on America's partners to make them take an identical position with Washington in respect of the USSR and Poland.

In the opinion of the New York TIMES the reason of the visits to Western Europe by Haig and Buckley is that the leading West European allies of the United States are too oriented at detente and do not want to share with Washington the burden of confrontation with the Soviet Union that it has launched.

The paper recalls that contradictions between the partners in the NATO bloc began to manifest themselves by far not today but much earlier. The New York TIMES writes that strain and differences have appeared inside the alliance in recent years in connection with Washington's demand that the military budgets of NATO countries be annually increased by three per cent in real terms. As is known, under various pretexts, most often because of economic difficulties, many countries have refused to fulfill this NATO decision.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES U.S. PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES

PM160831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 6

[G. Oganov article: "A Smokescreen of Lies: Reporting From the Ideological Front"]

[Text] If you were to try to classify the various disinformation techniques used by U.S. propaganda channels you would not find it easy. Not just because the disinformation put out over there now takes in every conceivable sphere and problem -- the number of lies makes no fundamental difference -- but because the actual technique of concocting lies and of turning information into disinformation has undergone many changes in recent years and, it must be admitted, is now much more sophisticated.

In the course of increasing their expertise, professional slanderers in the pay of imperialism do not, of course, discard their previous experience. They still deal in blatant, barefaced lies and crude fabrications.

NATO propagandists tirelessly paint for Americans and West Europeans nightmarish pictures resembling a Martian invasion (with helmets, needless to say, bearing the hammer and sickle); an unthinking spymania is being fostered -- from their television screens viewers are shot at with silent revolvers by sexy "Red agents" who look like angels but act like vampires. This is the devil's work and no mistake!

Use every trick in the book and stop at nothing. The end justifies the means. This is the U.S. propaganda line dictated to the press, television and radio. So the monopolies' stooges are doing just that, doing their damnedest. And not without success. They have terrified three-quarters (according to a recent Gallup Poll) of the U.S. population with the specter of a "Russian nuclear attack." They have rekindled nostalgia for U.S. "world leadership" and for the big stick with which respect for "big brother" must be beaten into the natives of the Near East, Latin America, Asia and, so as to have no exceptions, West Europe.

They are using psychological terror to scare their NATO "allies" into the trap of militarist terror: the NATO decision to deploy U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, together with the recent directive to step up production of chemical weapons and the Pentagon's just-disclosed intention to deploy binary shells and bombs containing nerve gas at U.S. airbases in Britain, is, in effect, an undisguished attempt by the Washington strategists to have a free hand for military adventures and to divert any retaliatory fire away from U.S. territory by putting West Europeans in the firing line. This is the strategy which is to inspire Western propaganda, which is no longer able to confine itself to simple lies. The lies are becoming more outrageous. You will recall Goebbel's advice: "Tell lies and yet more lies...some dirt is sure to stick...."

The "Soviet military threat" -- from the military-industrial complex' viewpoint imperialism's most rewarding propaganda ploy -- has been chosen as the centerpiece and linchpin of these lies. It is no accident that the Pentagon took the work of disinformation and intimidation into its own hands by publishing an illustrated booklet entitled "Soviet Military Power." Immediately after this, President Reagan formulated a so-called "comprehensive strategic program," the thrust of which is the desire to ensure that at all costs the United States has military superiority over the Soviet Union. This "coincidence" says a great deal about the workings of the Washington administration's mind: What can you expect from people whose policies are "based" on one lie after another?

But the pursuit of such a policy is fraught with considerable discomfiture and even resounding failure. Its architects and agents are therefore obliged to constantly dodge and cover their tracks and to disclaim their own signatures and commit acts more typical of hustlers than statesmen. There is no other way of describing the shameful maneuvering which the U.S. administration had to do in order to somehow "rationalize" its intention of abandoning the detente process and its spurning of existing accords.

It has therefore been necessary to "forget" about Washington's recent admission that there is in fact a balance of forces and to invest a mythical "Western lag" and "Russian military threat." This is what administration officials and the organs of mass disinformation have been doing.

Our press has already exposed the Pentagon booklet as inherently fraudulent. The authors shock the impressionable reader with, among other things, the "sensational news" that the USSR's strategic nuclear forces have 7,000 warheads. They "forget" to give another statistic: the 9,000 nuclear warheads which, according to the Pentagon's own figures (other sources put the figure at 1,000), are currently in the arsenal of the U.S. strategic forces. It is no coincidence that they omit this figure. How else are the West Europeans to be persuaded to go along with the notorious "arms upgrading"?

And they sure do want to persuade them -- to endorse the adventurist political course devised by Washington's Hawks; to further escalate the arms race, to finally turn their European allies into "nuclear hostages," simultaneously crushing their will to compete with U.S. monopolies on the world market, above all, to return to the United States the dubious honor of being the world's gendarme, this time with the neutron bomb for a billy club.

In the present climate, when billions of "extra" dollars, taken mainly from social programs, are being obsequiously thrown into the U.S. military monopolies' insatiable jaws, the question of which is the more important in U.S. foreign policy-making -- the State Department or the Department of Defense -- is scarcely considered. Fortunately (for the military-industrial complex, not for mankind), a general was appointed head of foreign policy and the military is headed by a person who, although completely civilian, is extremely belligerent.

Both have already given the world a number of immortal propaganda aphorisms. The one whose spurs are visible even under a pair of civilian trousers expressed himself thus: "There are some things more important than peace." Even the unshockable U.S. press winced at this revelation, and you can imagine the European's reaction.

The other added fuel to the flames by coming out with a theory new to U.S. militarism -- the concept of "two-and-a-half wars." And he had no qualms about elucidating this strategic fraction: One war in Europe, another in, say, the Near East, and the remaining half somewhere else -- excepting, of course, on U.S. territory.

It is only natural that such "theories" should prompt the West European allies to think hard. The U.S. intention to turn Europe into its "own" TO (theater of operations), where the nuclear holocaust will rage, while it sets back on the other side of the ocean directing this war -- and another one-and-a-half or more wars -- down to the last West European, has provoked a wave of indignation.

But there is no stopping Washington. Sonorous pronouncements on the feasibility of a "limited" nuclear war and, moreover, on the possibility of waging it on the territory of European countries by means of "tactical nuclear exchanges" have made even those who have supported the Pentagon's nuclear missile fantasies shudder. The notorious "NATO dual decision" and all the baloney about the need for "strategic superiority" and the feasibility of winning a nuclear war now also appear in a truly sinister light. Behind the smokescreen of lies about a "Soviet military threat" thinking people were bound a to discern the crazy plans to develop a first-strike capability with which the Pentagon hotheads are obsessed. As a propaganda cover for these plans, nonsense like NBC's recent scurrilous simulation of an invasion.. of Alaskan territory by Soviet troops is televised.

"Judging from President Reagan's MX decision, the United States is now firmly and openly geared toward a first-strike strategic nuclear policy. Yet to pursue such a policy is to literally invite a nuclear catastrophe unequaled in history." This is the view of H. Scoville, president of the U.S. Arms Control Association. "There is not nor can there by any justification for the totally irrational and crazy idea of the feasibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war," says Linus Pauling, top scientist and double Nobel Prize winner. "The doctrine of strategic superiority is madness," echoes commentator (G. Garvin).

This is what Americans are saying. As for West Europe, its working people, youth and the general public have not been indifferent spectators of the preparations for a nuclear holocaust. A flood of demonstrations, marches and rallies has swept the countries which the Pentagon strategists have been grooming for the part of theater of operations. An angry "no" has been said loudly and firmly to the militarists' schemes. And this is not a passive, pacifist rejection of war nor a short-lived response to "Moscow's propaganda pitch," as the West tries to make out. It is the will of the peoples. And it is based on a perfectly concrete alternative: the real opportunities and prospects offered by detente.

In the circumstances someone in Washington may have thought it a good idea to try to distract world opinion form U.S. imperialism's real aims by creating another ballyhoo, this time over Poland. This delusion prompted the initiative of staging a "worldwide propaganda TV show: on a Polish (read, anti-Polish) theme. The hastily publicized and concocted spectacular, which was masterminded by the White House incumbent, failed, however, to yield the anticipated political dividends. "A Hollywood burlesque," "typical American vulgarity" and "a vulgar and tasteless spectacle" is how it was described by the Western press itself.

It should be noted, however, that enlisting top leaders to put in personal appearances in propaganda stunts is a new departure in imperialism's propaganda techniques. Until now presidents, prime ministers and secretaries of state have, as a rule, been at pains to preserve a semblance of respectability and to get others to do their "dirty work." Now, in response to a peremptory directive from Washington, Capitol Hill's eminences grises were brought together in a television burlesque with the aging Bob Hope, who entertained U.S. troops in Vietnam and urged them to "kill every last Vietcong," the prime ministers of a number of West European countries, and singer-businessman Frank Sinatra, who has been tainted by his Mafia connections. You will recall Marx's adage that shame is the most revolutionary feeling. Is this not why shamelessness has now become the hallmark of ardent reactionaries or at least the sorry plight of those who are obliged to follow orders from overseas?

The truth is, not all of those who took part in the television show performed with the zeal displayed by Margaret Thatcher. Many averted their gaze, keeping their eyes glued instead on the U.S. script even though you would hardly expect eloquent parliamentary speakers to be lost for words. Others shamefacedly accompanied antisocialist and anti-Polish propaganda cliches with all sorts of reservations.

Watching all this you cannot help but feel sorry for these "libertarians." What a contrast with the calm and constructive stance taking into account the peoples real interests adopted by the socialist countries!

We set out before the world our position and our policy, the principles of which were laid down by Great October and V.I. Lenin, honestly, directly and openly. Today, too, amid the militarist orgies and malicious cries of the propagandists of nuclear confrontation, we propose the only path worthy of mankind -- the path of peace and cooperation. "It would be better," L.I. Brezhnev, the supreme party and state leader of the USSR, warns, "to cast aside dreams of attaining military superiority over the USSR. If it becomes necessary, the Soviet people will find the potential to take any additional efforts and to do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defence of their country." Such is the sober, stern but just truth.

You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. This should not be forgotten by those who would really like to fool, confuse and delude the world: So long as they do not fool themselves! Reactionary propaganda has succeeded in confusing many Americans. But even they are beginning to wake up.

With each passing day there is more evidence of a critical evaluation of Washington's political course on the part of the most varied circles of the U.S. public. A remarkable feature is that, in these comments, the gloomy prospects for people's own lives are directly linked with the militarist urge which has gripped the U.S. ruling circles. Americans are saying increasingly frankly that the reckless policy which has brought the world to the brink of nuclear holocaust is also leading to the further impoverishment of millions of their own country's citizens and to the deepening of the economic crisis. "End the nuclear madness!" "Pentagon, tighten your own belt!" "We want bread not guns!" -- it was under such slogans that meetings and demonstrations attended by many people were held in the United States on the eve of the first anniversary of the current administration's rule. This is a bad omen for those who still intend to sow hatred.

ANTISOCIALIST POLICY FOSTERING CRIME IN PRC

LD121304 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 12 Feb 82

[By TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- It is planned in China to establish new police forces. As is reported by the Beijing correspondent of the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN, this is said in a circular letter of the Chinese leadership -- a letter, which is not advertized for the time being -- that the task of these forces is to "curb the growth of crime." This measure by the government testifies to the further growth of crime in China. The question of combatting crime was even discussed at the latest session of the National Congress of People's Representatives.

According to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, crime rates among youth are now at least ten times as high as in the years preceding the "Cultural Revolution". The newspapers report murders, individual or group robberies, bandit gangs operating on the railways and at ports. Contraband trade, profiteering and bribery are rife, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports that about 3,500 cases of contraband trade and almost 10,000 big speculative machinations were registered in Beijing last year alone. Another Chinese newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO says that the number of economic crimes in Beijing doubled last year in comparison with 1980, and the upward trend continues.

Beijing officials see the main reason of increased crime figures in the "pernicious effect of the Cultural Revolution." True, the violence of that period left its mark in the minds and morals of people. But this is not the only reason for growing crime. Another factor accounting for increased crime rates is growing unemployment. Millions of people in China join yearly the army of unemployed. Among them are, above all, youth who have no opportunity either to carry on their studies after leaving school or to find a job.

No less important as a reason for growing crime is the moral emptiness so typical of the present-day Chinese youth, the "crisis of faith" caused by unending purges and political shifts of the Beijing leadership. This is admitted even by the Chinese press.

Finally, the growth of crime is due to the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology in view of the restoration of the private sector in the Chinese economy and the even wider use of foreign capital in the national economy. The newly-established "special economic zones" are real "reserves of capitalism" on Chinese soil. Thus the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH says that Guangzhou, one of the biggest cities in south China, increasingly resembles socially and economically the neighboring British colony, Hong Kong.

Crime has become a real scourge in China today. This is one of the results of Beijing's anti-socialist policy.

IZVESTIYA OBSERVER REVIEWS U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

OW150230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1615 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the "International Panorama" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] High-ranking representatives from the West have become frequent guests at Zhongnanhai, the residence of the present Beijing rulers. Top state officials from Beijing have also become familiar in Washington, London and other European capitals. Both groups are engaged in a political game in which the main stake is anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. The West is playing the notorious Chinese card while Beijing is pursuing far-reaching expansionist aims and attempting to obtain from the West modern arms and the technology for their production in order to modernize its army.

White House emissaries receive particularly zealous attention at Zhongnanhai. The secretary of defense in the Carter administration, Brown, was even invited to attend maneuvers of the Chinese Army. Enemy No 1 -- American imperialism -- as Beijing propaganda used to call the United States -- has turned into the hegemonists' main partner.

The first attempt to begin cooperation with the United States on an anti-Soviet basis was undertaken by Mao Zedong as early as 1944 in Yenan, an administrative region controlled at that time by the CCP. There he proposed cooperation during talks with American representatives. However, during the period the United States preferred its tested partner, the Kuomintang regime.

The victory of the Chinese people in 1944 in the struggle against the pro-American Chiang Kai-shek clique and the role played in this by the Soviet Union led to a strengthening of the position of the internationalists in the Marxist-Leninist wing of the CCP. The Maoists, who nurtured ideas of Chinese hegemony in the contemporary world, were forced to temporarily retreat. However, the period of successful construction of the foundations of socialism in the PRC was short-lived. At the end of the 1950's Mao Zedong and his group managed to foist his adventurist course on the party and people. Its manifestation in the foreign policy field was the curtailment of relations with the Soviet Union. A slanderous campaign against the USSR began in the press, and the Chinese authorities began to deliberately create obstacles in the work of Soviet specialists. This brought about their recall. In 1969 the Maoists began overt armed provocations on the Sino-Soviet border.

It was precisely these action of Beijing that led to the beginning of a Sino-American rapprochement. It was clearly noted in Washington at the time that the Maoist ship was sailing with its sails full of anti-Sovietism. A year before his death in 1976, the great helmsman instructed his successors: It is essential to establish a unified international front with the friendly imperialist country and to struggle against revisionism.

Today's Chinese leaders, who inherited the great power hegemonic course from Mao, are associating it, just as he did, with a close alliance with imperialism, primarily with American imperialism. In recent years they have done quite a lot to strengthen this sinister alliance.

The West has also intensified its relations with Beijing. This was particularly displayed during the years the Carter administration was in power. The consequences of this dangerous rapprochement were soon manifested. The attack against socialist Vietnam in February 1979 was undertaken after the January visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping, the No 1 man in the current Beijing hierarchy. At the time, Washington gave its blessing to China for this inglorious adventure. To the accompaniment of talk about a unanimity of strategic interests in the face of a so-called Soviet threat, the rulers of Zhongnanhai and the White House initiated the unannounced war against democratic Afghanistan. Together with Islamabad they began to train counterrevolutionary bands to be infiltrated into Afghan territory.

The voices of Beijing and Washington sounded in unison in the campaign of slander and pressure against People's Kampuchea. The Chinese leaders are particularly zealous. They are pushing Thailand into aggressive actions against Kampuchea and are feeding the remnants of the Pol Pot bands so these bands can carry out subversion against this long-suffering country. The executioners of the Kampuchean people, whose place is in the dock, have found refuge in the PRC.

The sphere of U.S.-Chinese cooperation expanded significantly during the tenure of Carter and Brzezinski, the well-known enemy of communism, in the White House. It was not coincidence that when the former U.S. Government figures visited Beijing at the end of last year they were welcomed with open arms. From the hegemonists' point of view this anti-Soviet duet had worked quite hard to exacerbate the international situation.

The militant rhetoric of the Reagan administration also makes the Chinese leaders happy. Declarations about the unanimity of strategic interests in the struggle against the USSR can again be heard. At the same time, it ought to be noted that a drift toward cooperation in the military sphere has become clearly defined in Sino-American relations. This was confirmed by the visit to Beijing by U.S. Secretary of State Haig last June. China was promised the sale of some types of modern arms, and arrangements in the military and political spheres were signed.

The ruling Chinese leaders look upon the prospects of further developing their relations with the United States with optimism. The friendly relations between the PRC and the United States, like a ship at sea, will possibly run into waves and submerged reefs, Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, declared in one of his speeches. However, this vessel will undoubtedly survive the onslaught of the storm, circumvent the reefs and successfully move ahead.

Nonetheless, these reefs and waves exist. Behind the facade of smiles some extremely acute problems are concealed. One is Taiwan. The Kuomintang regime in Taiwan, which was lovingly reared by Washington, continues to enjoy Washington's complete military and political support. Taipei maintains an army of 500,000 men equipped with modern American military materiel. Reagan's decision to supply his old allies with another consignment of combat equipment and to arrange for the production of F-5E aircraft evoked a nervous reaction from Deng Xiaoping and his entourage.

To appease its new partners, Washington was forced to hastily send Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge to Beijing in January.

While developing its cooperation with Beijing, Washington has been forced to consider the concerns of a number of Asian states. These countries understand well that strengthening China's military power is fraught with threatening consequences for their security. The Maoists, who have started territorial disputes with all of China's neighboring countries, are firmly holding onto first place in Asia for the number of armed conflicts. Anyway, in recent years the West has openly called China the Western flank of NATO. Mao and his successors, by their [words indistinct] in the international arena [words indistinct].

This week some new nuances surrounding the Taiwan issue have surfaced. First, what is the essence of this problem? Taiwan is undoubtedly an inalienable part of China. However, the Kuomintang, which is in power on that island, rejects reunification while the Americans, who have formally recognized the island as part of China, are practically continuing to treat Taiwan as an independent state. This results in constant open and behind-the-scenes friction between Washington and Beijing.

Washington's decision to continue supplying military aircraft to the Taiwan regime has naturally aggravated the situation once again. Beijing has begun writing about the severe trials through which Sino-American relations are passing. At the same time, official Washington has remained silent while Reagan apparently supposes that the Chinese will not be able to maintain this high note for long and will back down. It seems that this is what has occurred thus far. Previously, the Chinese would have stated the question as follows: First, the United States must recognize in principle that it has no right to supply arms to Taiwan. Only after this will China agree to hold talks about a date for ending U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan.

Presently, judging by what the Americans themselves are writing, the above condition has been dropped. A XINHUA commentary said the following: China, which always takes into consideration the broader interests, is prepared to reach agreement with the United States on ending arms sales by a certain fixed time. Now the broad interests which are mentioned by XINHUA are, of course, the interests of Sino-American cooperation for anti-Soviet aims.

It is difficult to say what turn matters will take. The Americans may become obstinate or reject this anti-Soviet bait. In any case, the search for a mutually acceptable compromise will not be easy since real Chinese and American interests often diverge and their ideological positions are completely different and contradictory.

Take the latest example for instance. The Americans attempted to talk China into joining the anti-Polish campaign. China rejected this request, and if we are to believe the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, it rejected this on the grounds that China cannot, for ideological reasons, encourage under a socialist system the actions of independent trade unions which are critical of government policy.

Of course, the Americans are presently hypnotized by Beijing's anti-Soviet position, and they forget that despite all the tragic zig-zags of its development China still lies on the other side of the main social watershed dividing our world. However, sooner or later they will have to face this fundamental -- undoubtedly fundamental -- fact.

SOVIET WORKER DESCRIBES IMPRISONMENT IN PRC

PM151351 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 February publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Eyewitness Account" a 2,200-word account of the experiences of I.G. Bondar as told to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Igor Teterin.

The article is entitled "Twilight Over China" and describes the 7 years from the fall of 1970 which Bondar spent as a prisoner in the PRC. It begins by telling how Bondar, a worker on the Sinilovskiy Sovkhoz in Primorskiy Kray, lost his way on foot after his vehicle broke down, and how he inadvertently crossed the border and asked Chinese villagers for assistance. But he was at once taken into custody on suspicion of being a Soviet spy and was held for more than a year in Dongning and then for many months in Mudanjiang. Information then came from Harbin that he had been given a jail sentence, and he was taken away to prison where he spent many years under appalling conditions. In January 1976 he was moved to Shenyang, where he met other Soviet people being held there. After the death of Mao Zedong, he was taken with others on a tour of China to be shown the Chinese people's great achievements, but he was not suitably impressed. A few months later he was taken to a Soviet border post in Primorskiy Kray and handed over with orders to "tell only the truth about China."

U.S. SEEN SUPPORTING PUNJAB 'SECESSIONISTS'

LD131026 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 13 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. administration renders undisguised support to the secessionists, who demand formation of the so-called "independent state of Khalistan" on the territory of the Indian state of Punjab.

All New Delhi newspapers reported on February 12 that Washington not only granted political asylum to the ringleader of the Punjab extremists Jagjit S. Chauhan, but also allowed him to conduct unhindered, in the United States a Propaganda, hostile to India.

The press stresses that, according to a statement of the Department of State, the self-styled "president of the republic of Khalistan" is restricted only "in the right to call for the overthrow of the Indian Government. But since the secessionist leader does not set such an aim but is after separation of Punjab from India, "the restriction" actually means the U.S. authorities' all-round connivance at his subversive activity.

There is numerous evidence that the leaders of Punjab secessionists are closely linked with the American special services rendering them all-round assistance, that they have influential supporters in the conservative circles of the ruling Republican Party. Passports, banknotes and postage stamps of "Khalistan" are issued, "consulates" of the non-existent state are opened with the money of the CIA. The American espionage agency also finances activities of terrorists who organize various provocations in Punjab.

Washington's encouragement of Punjab secessionists and other subversive elements, writes the newspaper PATRIOT, shows that the United States resorts to its favourite method of political blackmail, seeking through destabilizing the situation in India to weaken the positions of the Indian Government, which refuses to bow to Washington's diktat.

PRAVDA Report

PM151541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch: "Support for Separatists"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 Feb -- In India both official circles and the press are sharply criticizing the U.S. State Department's decision to grant "political refugee" status and issue an entry visa to the Sikh separatist and self-styled "president of Khalistan," J.S. Chauhan. This emigre, deprived of his Indian passport, heads separatist groups of Sikhs abroad with headquarters in the Canadian city of Vancouver. It is from here, and also from other cities in the United States, Canada and Britain, that they disseminate their appeals for the partition of India, the secession of the northeastern state of Punjab and the creation of a special Sikh state, "Khalistan", on its basis. Matters have reached the point where passports, money and postage stamps are issued for the fictitious republic.

The emigres' unbridled anti-Indian activity obliged the Canadian authorities to restrict their activity somewhat and so the so-called president of "Khalistan" decided to move to the United States and has obtained permission from the U.S. authorities to do so.

REASONS FOR U.S. SUPPORT OF PAKISTAN EXAMINED

PM161131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Rumyantsev article: "Pakistan -- a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] A military regime has been ruling Pakistan for 4 and a half years. On coming to power, General Ziaul Haq promised to hold a general election within 90 days.

But all that followed was a further toughening of the dictatorship. From October 1979, political activity, strikes and demonstrations were prohibited in the country, rigid press censorship was introduced, military field courts were set up, and thousands of Pakistanis have been imprisoned. Thus, last December the newspaper DAWN reported that about 8,000 people had been arrested in the Muzaffarabad District alone.

One year ago, a number of opposition parties united in a "movement for the restoration of democracy" and signed a petition to demand the holding of elections and the dismissal of Ziaul Haq. In reply, all the leaders of these parties were either imprisoned or arrested. But, despite the severe repression, Ziaul Haq feels that he is sitting on a political volcano. He has been forced to maneuver and invent various surrogates for "democracy."

The flexible use of a process of Islamicization implanted by the regime itself is another attempt at consolidating power and, simultaneously, at enlisting the political and financial support of conservative Arab regimes. As is well know, Islamic slogans have been put forward actively in the East recently. They can serve progressive aims but may also be manipulated by reaction -- the essence is in their real content. And from this viewpoint the Ziaul Haq-style Islamicization is the ideological weapon of a military regime and masks an attempt to cement an alliance between the country's most reactionary clergy and the armed forces.

The Islamicization course has not led to a diminution of social contrasts or the establishment of political stability in the country. The Islamic reforms have deepened still further the gulf between rich and poor. The cult of consumerism is now being deliberately implanted in Pakistan. Corruption and the enrichment of certain social strata, primarily officers in the armed forces and functionaries of the state apparatus, are the military regime's kind of payment to those who suppress discontent and serve the regime loyally. The bulk of the population is living in extreme want. Per capita income (about $270 per annum) is among the world's lowest. For example, less than 2 percent of the country's national budget is allocated to health care needs.

The Islamabad military regime's economic position was critical in the first years after its advent to power. And Pakistan has only been saved from bankruptcy by financial assistance from Saudi Arabia, Western Europe, Japan and the United States, an IMF loan and World Bank credits. These measures showed the West's determination to stabilize the regime. But the country's foreign debt has consequently grown to the vast total of $10 billion.

Ziaul Haq has not stopped expatiating about an imaginary "outside danger." "Pakistan faces a direct threat from the USSR -- a threat which is increasing every day," he has repeatedly stated. A further lie is added to this -- the cock and bull stories about the "threat" from India. Helped by such maneuvers, the Pakistani regime is attempting on the one hand to justify its huge military spending (up to 60 percent of the national budget) and on the other to "enhance its reputation" in U.S. eyes. And the "trade" is working since both Washington and Islamabad have an interest in Pakistan's militarization.

Consequently, the ominous shadow of a U.S.-Pakistani deal has been hanging over South and Southwest Asia. In the next 5 years, the United States has committed itself to give Pakistan aid (mainly military) to the tune of $3.2 billion. At the end of December, an agreement was signed in Washington under which Islamabad will be supplied with tanks, combat helicopters, howitzers, missiles and other weapons worth $450 million. Furthermore, the United States will sell Pakistan 40 F-16 fighter-bombers for cash. Six of them are to be supplied before the end of the year.

Why does the United States need a Pakistan armed to the teeth? The answer is clear. Since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, which was the main outpost of U.S. interests in the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf region, Washington has urgently needed a replacement -- a new policeman. U.S. military circles deem it necessary to stockpile major consignments of heavy equipment at bases "as close as possible to the region of probable military operations" involving the so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces."

Washington considers Pakistani territory an ideal place for such bases, to supplement those in Israel and other countries. The United States has begun to demand the establishment of a naval base at the port of Gwadar and access to Pakistani air bases in the Karachi region, as well as in the coastal region of Baluchistan Province. At the same time, the Pentagon is studying in detail the possibility of restoring the electronic surveillance center at Peshawar which was closed down in the mid-sixties. This would enable the United States to create an integrated chain linking with similar centers in Turkey and to fill the gap left after the loss of electronic surveillance bases in Iran.

By arming Pakistan, the United States is trying to turn that country, according to U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, into the "most important strongpoint in the entire Southwest Asia region." In a word, U.S. imperialism wants to establish a reliable outpost there for its expansionist policy throughout the Asian Continent. The weapons supplied to Islamabad could be used at any moment against states in the region whose independent policy begins to "threaten U.S. national interests", or, in simpler terms, ceases to suit Washington. U.S. arms sent to Pakistan have long been in active use against Democratic Afghanistan and are being concentrated in increasing quantities in regions on the Indian border.

Hiding behind hypocritical arguments about a "Soviet threat," the United States says it is strengthening Pakistan's "defense." But what "defense" is it talking about? Pakistan's feverish military preparations present a real threat to Indian security, the NATIONAL HERALD newspaper, which is close to Delhi government circles, wrote a few days ago. And the Indian EXPRESS stressed that Pakistan's obedient trailing in the wake of U.S. strategy in that region is the main obstacle to normalization of the situation on the South Asian subcontinent. Pakistan's "defense" will be the latest constituent of U.S. imperialism's larger strategic axis extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not to mention the Indian Ocean. It is this axis which represents the real threat to peace and security in various regions and creates a new danger to international peace as a whole.

As we can see, a democratic Pakistan wishing to live in peace with its neighbors does not suit the United States. It needs a Pakistan in military uniform, a Pakistan which will obediently carry out its overseas patron's wishes. And this is a dangerous course.

AFGHAN LAND REFORM COMMISSION MEETS IN KABUL

LD141008 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 13 Feb, TASS -- The joint commission of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Council of Ministers for continuing the land reform has held its fourth session in the Afghan capital.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal stressed at the session that a just and democratic solution of the problem of land and water in Afghanistan is inseparably linked with the country's progressive development and implementation of the goals of the April revolution.

The correct agrarian policy, the measures of the party and the government to continue the land reform, he said, met with approval and support of the Afghan peasants. Babrak Karmal pointed out that the land reform is a necessary condition for the republic's socio-economic progress, growth of productive forces in agriculture, elimination of backward production relations and vestiges of the feudal past. He called on party, state and public organisations to make their contribution to resolving the tasks connected with the restructuring of life in the Afghan village.

MAKAROV COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY IN MICRONESIA

PM151421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by D. Makarov: "Micronesia Under the Pentagon's Boot"]

[Excerpts] The thousands of islands of Micronesia are scattered across the map of the Pacific Ocean like strings of beads. A corner of a primeval paradise -- that is how Micronesia looks in the advertising brochures printed in the United States. But here is a completely different picture: once blossoming islands transformed into "radioactive cemeteries;" Fertile lands completely pock-marked with bomb craters; the black silhouettes of submarines in the blue lagoons; barbed wire fences with warning notices: "U.S. Army property." This is also Micronesia, but not for advertisements. That is what it has become during the years of the U.S. military's rule here.

As a result of Micronesia's accelerated militarization about 60 percent of the archipelago's useful land area is covered by U.S. military establishments. Moreover, the United States has turned its trust territory into a nuclear power-keg. While formerly ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board used to call here, now, despite protests from the local population, these weapons are deployed directly on the islands.

Washington, the Japanese weekly (EKONOMISUTO) wrote, has set itself the task of strengthening its might and above all its nuclear missile forces in this region. U.S. ballistic missile bases have been created on the Palau Islands. In the future it is planned to install an air force base here and to construct a large-scale naval base where the sophisticated Ohio missile carriers can enter. Two-thirds of Saipan Island is covered by military establishments. There is a strategic bomber airfield here. In addition bases for aircraft carriers and submarines will soon be created on the island. A strategic bomber airfield is also in operation on Tinian Island and in the future nuclear ammunition depots will be located here.

It has also been decided to locate U.S. Marine subunits on Tinian Island. On Babelthuap Island the Pentagon intends to create its own testing range on which special U.S. Armed Forces subunits will rehearse operations for suppressing national liberation movements. To this end the U.S. authorities intend to seize a considerable part of their land from the islanders. It is also planned to construct depots here for nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. New arsenals and communications stations are being created on the Marshall Islands.

The UN trusteeship mandate expires this year and the United States is therefore anxious to seize the remaining land too. Right now, the New York TIMES has written, talks are being concluded on granting the status of "freely associated territories" to three other groups of islands, which will in fact keep them under U.S. control. The United States does not even want to hear of any "self-government" as long as the other side does not recognize its unconditional right to use the "vitally necessary" bases in Micronesia.

The Soviet Union has frequently drawn attention to the intolerable nature of these U.S. actions. Under Article 83 of the UN Charter "all UN functions relating to strategic regions, including the approval of trusteeship agreements and changes or amendments to them, are carried out by the Security Council." The statement from the USSR's permanent UN mission stresses that, in steering an expansionist course with respect to Micronesia, the United States is quite obviously seeking to preserve and strengthen its control over enormous regions of the Pacific and to step up its military-strategic positions in this part of the world. This policy is a grave threat to the security of the peoples not only of Micronesia but of the entire world.

SHISHLIN VIEWS VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD122042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Active preparations have been launched in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the fifth congress of Vietnamese communists. Here is a news commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

The period separating the fifth congress of Vietnamese communists from the fourth congress has not been a simple one for the country. Suffice it to recall that in spring 1979 the Vietnamese people had to repel Chinese aggression. At present, too, Socialist Vietnam is encountering incessant pressure from China, the United States and those who follow in the wake of America and China's anti-Vietnam policy.

Let us not oversimplify Vietnam's economic situation. It remains complex because both the requirements of defense and the wounds of the many-years-long war make themselves felt. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese economy is experiencing an ever-more-evident area of revival; it is apparent in industry and in agriculture -- that is, both in town and country -- how new economic management experience is being amassed. As a result of the application and use of this experience, appropriate results are being obtained.

Agriculture remains the most important thing for Vietnam at the present time. It is precisely in agriculture that the reforms and the new techniques and methods of organizing production that are being used both in the north and in the south of the country are yielding pleasing results. At any rate, this second harvest that is now being gathered in Vietnam is a most presentable one, and as the Vietnamese comrades themselves note, the country's agriculture is entering an area of upsurge. Indeed, this was noted at the second session of the SRV National Assembly. Moreover, as the Vietnamese press is saying, agriculture is becoming the precise point from which a fresh area of development of Vietnam's economy is beginning. In developing agriculture, the Vietnamese comrades count on creating the essential economic background on the basis of which it will be possible to get industrial development moving ahead.

As far as the key power-industry link is concerned, in this area, too, in Vietnam there has been at the end of last year and the beginning of this year notable achievements by the miners in Hon Gay. This is helping to improve the country's energy balance.

This one can say that the past period for Vietnamese communists has been a period of both certain economic achievements and acquisition of very valuable experience in the direct guidance of socialist construction. An important element and an important achievement has been the multiplying of Socialist Vietnam's links with its friends -- the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Indeed, this unbreakable alliance of Vietnamese communists and the communists of other socialist countries and the firm friendship linking the people of Vietnam with other socialist countries are also an organic condition and prequisite for drawing up fresh plans for Vietnam's socialist development that will be discussed and considered by the fifth congress of that country's Communist Party.

VIENTIANE RALLY HELD FOR OGARKOV-LED DELEGATION

For Vientiane Domestic Service coverage of a rally on 11 February in Vientiane in honor of the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense, including speeches by Ogarkov and Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army, see the Laos section of the 16 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PZPR VIEWS CC PLENUM; CHURCH, U.S. MOVIES SCORED

LD161722 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondents Fedor Labutin and Anatoliy Shapovalov]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb, TASS -- The Inner-Party Commission of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) discussed at its meeting on Monday the course of preparations for the seventh plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee and familiarised itself with information concerning changes in the composition of the party in recent months.

The commission placed on record that positive processes are under way in party bodies and organizations, the activeness of primary party organizations is growing, and the party ranks continue to be clearing from people who are ideologically alien, violate the provisions of the rules and moral and ethical standards. In the course of the discussion the necessity was stressed of the party's consolidation along the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The necessity was pointed out of increasing control over the implementation of the decisions taken by the party as an indispensable condition for increasing the effectiveness of the activities by all the party bodies and organizations.

The time has come, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU in an article "On the Situation in the Party and in the Country," when every primary organization must understand that the old forms of work reducing to the holding of meetings of the type of a discussion club shall be irreversibly changed. The meetings must be in the nature of a collective exchange of views along with outlining the strategy and tactics of party work.

In another article TRYBUNA LUDU draws attention to the continuing subversive actions by the opponents of the socialist system, who, as the newspaper points out, are linked with foreign subversive centres.

The main thing for the Polish poeple now is tranquility and normal work, which is required above all for carrying out the necessary transformations in the country. It is surprising that this truth is not realized by those who stage unrest. Also surprising are the provocative, bellicose statements by some representatives of the Church.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY cites examples of impudent interference of the U.S. Embassy in the internal affairs of Poland. The newspaper reports on the screening at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw of an anti-Polish television programme named "Let Poland Always Be Poland." The newspaper writes in this connection: "The screening of an anti-Polish television programme, for which Polish citizens were invited, can be assessed only as a fresh provocation. While being aware of the restrictions of martial law the Americans invited Polish citizens for the screening. One cannot help asking in this connection: What aims are served by these actions? Do they accord with the principles and customs adopted in diplomacy everywhere? Perhaps the American Embassy has a stake in a further deterioration of the strained as they are relations between the two states."

The aims of the Polish foreign policy are known: "The Poles wish to solve their own home problems themselves without any interference from the outside." The newspaper writes that "they do not wish to listen to lectures from the Reagan administration." "At the same time Poland declares for the establishment of goodneighbourly relations with all states, including the USA. It might seem that the American diplomats working in Poland should know these intentions and not take actions that would contribute to a heightening of tensions in interstate relations."

SUBBOTIN CRITICIZES TU 'REFORM' IN POLAND

PM121559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 82 p 6

[AUCCTU Secretary A. Subbotin article: "Workers' Unity in Antiwar Struggle"]

[Excerpt] The international trade union movement is a complex organism. In it there is considerable diversity in shades of political positions and views and fragmentation, even within national frameworks. The consequences of isolation and of the departure in 1949 of a number of trade unions, primarily Western European unions, from the WFTU, which in the postwar period has been the unifying center of the world trade union movement on a class basis, are making themselves felt. However, the overall state of the trade union movement -- the growth of its maturity and social activeness, the intensification of the influence of communist and workers' parties in it -- is evidence of the steady process of the leftward shift in trade unions. It is becoming increasingly difficult for imperialist circles to involve particular detachments of the trade unions in anticommunist and anti-Soviet compaigns.

Trade unions are constantly in the orbit of the ideological struggle are are the target of subversive activity by imperialism. The trade unions of the socialist countries, whose example in building a new society has a substantial influence on shaping the class consciousness of the broad masses of working people fighting for democratic transformations and a just social system, are subjected to specially malicious attacks by the forces of reaction.

The events in Poland are confirmation of this. It is now clear to everyone capable of objectively assessing the situation in Poland that extremist and antisocialist forces within the country, with support from outside, were pursuing a line of reforming the Polish trade unions. Gambling on false slogans and provoking endless strikes, they set the task of undermining and dismantling the basic principles of operation of socialist trade unions and of creating under their name a political organization opposing the PZPR and the socialist state.

The long-discredited concept of the so-called "neutrality" and independence of trade unions was used as the ideological platform. But, as V.I. Lenin noted when he was defining the tasks of trade union associations in conditions of socialist building, "there can be no question of any trade union 'neutrality,' All propaganda of neutrality is either a hypocritical cover for counterrevolution or a manifestation of a complete lack of awareness."

TASS REPORTS POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD131220 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb, TASS -- Poland and Hungary strongly denounce the activities of the U.S. administration and a number of Western countries, which amount to an obvious violation of the UN Charter and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, says a joint communique on the results of the visit of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and his talks with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek.

A campaign unleashed in the West against the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries, the document stresses, is a violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and poses a threat to the process of detente and the cause of peace on the European continent.

Commenting on the progress of the Madrid meeting, the foreign ministers of Poland and Hungary stressed that it should end with the adoption of a final document which should provide conditions for extending mutual understanding and promoting security in Europe. The attempts of certain Western countries to have the agenda of that meeting include discussions of the "Polish problems" are open intervention in Poland's internal affairs and lead to the escalation of international tension.

The communique expresses gratitude to the Soviet Union and unconditional support for its continuous efforts for disarmament, detente and peace. It goes on to say that Polish-Hungarian cooperation serves the interests of both countries, strengthens the unity of the socialist community, and facilitates the further growth of contacts between the allies within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

During the talks the sides discussed possibilities for the further promotion of political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and pointed out that both sides would consistently take the necessary measures to neutralize the financial and economic discriminatory steps taken by the United States and other Western countries with regard to Poland and other states of the socialist community.

Jozef Czyrek characterized the domestic political situation in Poland and pointed out that the imposition of martial law in the country had averted the threat of the breakdown of the state machinery, the undermining of the socialist system and the weakening of Poland's positions on the international scene. Frigyes Puja in his turn said that the measures taken by the Polish leadership to restore law and order and to provide normal conditions for building socialism in Poland were fully supported in Hungary.

The communique says that during his official friendly visit Frigyes Puja was received by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski; first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland.

BCP'S DRAGOYCHEVA DISCUSSES TIES WITH USSR

LD121530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Recorded statement by Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; date and venue not given -- Dragoycheva statement in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] The Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement is developing in our country based on rich and fruitful traditions. United by the river of common blood spilt for the freedom of Bulgaria, enriched by the ideals of October, this friendship plays an enormous role in our historic development, in the struggle for national liberation, independence and social progress. The leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, taught that friendship and cooperation with the USSR is just as vitally necessary to us as sun and air for every living creature. The Bulgarian people and the BCP unswervingly follow Dimitrov's sacred behest. The BCP's course (?worked out) under the direct leadership of our party and state leader, Comrade Zhivkov, has turned Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into a great material force of our development.

This is, of course, toward full unity trust and equality, toward fraternity and mutual aid between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, between the BCP and the CPSU, between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, a course toward ever fuller integration in all spheres of life. Friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples have, in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, turned into a model of socialist internationalism in action.

The role and activity of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, under the leadership of the party, is growing, particularly at this stage in the building of a mature socialist society.

A satisfying phenomenon of recent years has been the developing movement for twinning our okrugs and towns with oblasts, krays and towns in the USSR, which has turned the friendship of our towns into a movement of millions of working people of the two countries.

The 12th BCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress outlined new, bright prospects for an uninterrupted rise in all-around cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN MARKS 1948 ROMANIAN TREATY DATE

PM161011 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Vladimar Solovyev "Commentary": "Fraternity and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 34th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania falls on 4 February. This document, signed not long after the war, laid a solid foundation for the development of close cooperation between our countries for the sake of strengthening and building socialism and for the good of the two peoples. The signing of the new treaty in July 1970 was a further boost to fraternal relations between the USSR and Romania, generalizing the wealth of accumulated experience of cooperation and establishing a qualitatively new level of mutual relations.

The changes which have taken place as a result of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania are graphically demonstrated by the fact that the once predominantly agricultural Romania has now become a powerful industrial-agrarian country. More than 50 percent of its foreign trade turnover within the CEMA framework is made up of machinery and equipment, and about 40 percent of reciprocal deliveries are implemented on the basis of production specialization and cooperation agreements. Industrial enterprises constructed with technical assistance from the USSR play a part in this. Recent years have seen the commissioning of up-to-date installations at a number of chemical industry enterprises, the Friendship large-panel housing construction plant in Bucharest and others.

The agreement on cooperation in the agricultural sphere is being successfully implemented. Based on it, joint research is being conducted to grow high-yield strains and hybrids of grain and industrial crops and seed, planting material and pedigree livestock are being exchanged. Ties are strengthening in the cultural sphere, which helps to bring the Soviet and Romanian peoples closer together spiritually.

The 1948 treaty laid solid foundations of fraternity and cooperation between the two socialist states.

ALBANIANS CONGRATULATED ON PEOPLE'S POWER ANNIVERSARY

WA101605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by N. Yurchenko: "The 36th Anniversary of People's Albania"]

[Text] On 11 January the workers of Albania celebrate the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the country as a people's republic (since 1976 the People's Socialist Republic of Albania).

The foundations of people's power were laid during the years of the liberation struggle of the Albanian people against the Italian and Hitlerite occupiers and also against local reaction. In accordance with the decisions of the First National Liberation Conference, which took place on the initiative of the Communist Party in Pec in September 1942, a start was made on setting up national liberation councils in the liberated regions and they were given the task of uniting and mobilizing the popular masses in the struggle for a free, independent and democratic Albania. A year later, the second conference in Labinoti recognized the councils as the sole organs of people's power in Albania. The First Antifascist National Liberation Congress, convened in 1944 in the liberated city of Permet, played an important role in creating the new people's democratic Albania. The congress elected the highest organs of power and also adopted a decision to prohibit former King Zog from entering the country and repudiate all unlawful treaties and agreements concluded by his clique, to refuse to recognize any kind of government that might be formed within or outside the country against the will of the Albanian people, to continue the fierce struggle against the German invaders until they were completely routed and to establish people's democratic power throughout the country.

On 29 November 1944 the Albanian people, having accomplished the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers, not only asserted their national independence but took power into their own hands and abolished forever the bourgeois-feudal regime. On 11 January 1946 the constituent assembly elected as a result of the first democratic elections in the country's history declared the deposition of the monarchy and proclaimed: "The Albanian people, as masters of their own destiny, have decided freely and unanimously through the constituent assembly and in accordance with the will of the people that Albania will become a people's republic."

With the victory of the popular democratic revolution in the country, favorable conditions arose for the development of the economy and culture and for rebuilding public life on socialist foundations. During the years of people's power, Albania has been transformed into a rapidly developing agrarian-industrial state, increased its economic potential many times over and substantially improved the material well-being and of Albanian workers and raised their cultural level. By the early sixties, the economic base of socialism had been built (by then, about 90 percent of national income was being created in the socialist sector of the economy). In solving the complex tasks along the road of building socialism, people's Albania has relied on close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and on their internationalist aid and support. The Soviet people, entertaining true feelings of respect and friendship for the Albanian people, generously shared with them their own knowledge and experience and actively helped in the cause of building socialism on Albanian soil.

In its relations with Albania, the Soviet Union has invariably adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism, strict observance of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. As the head of the Albanian Government noted when speaking on 4 May 1957 at a session of the People's Assembly, "It is precisely thanks to these relations, and thanks to the active and disinterested aid and support, primarily of the Soviet Union, and also of the other fraternal countries, that Albania -- at one time a despised, backward and semicolonial country -- became in a short period of time a free, independent and sovereign state and achieved a stable international position.... All the victories achieved by the Albanian people in the economic, cultural and international spheres have been inseparably and directly connected with the comprehensive and fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union."

In the late fifties and early sixties, however, the leadership of Albania started to pursue a course toward deterioration of relations with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and these relations still remain unresolved. In congratulating the workers of Albania on the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the country as a people's republic, the Soviet people express sincere good wishes for their success in the socialist transformation of their motherland.

WESTERN EUROPE SUFFERING FROM 'DOLLAR SHOCK'

LD161606 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS -- The session of the Council of Ministers of the European communities at the level of finance and economics ministers in Brussels centered on the disastrous consequences of the credit and monetary policy of the USA for the West European countries. Using as a smokescreen the talks about "Atlantic solidarity," Washington has launched against the West European countries and other, including, developing states, an unprecedented offensive on the monetary front. The USA has unleashed the so-called "bank rate war," which sends up the dollar rate and increases the outflow of capital from Western Europe to the United States, thus aggravating the economic problems of the American allies in NATO. "Reagan has declared war on Europe", the weekly L'UNITE of the ruling French Socialist Party points out. The doubling of the bank rates in the USA and the 40 per cent rise in the dollar rate against the major West European currencies, which were observed over the past two years, "have been a dollar shock to Europe," Christopher Tugendhat, vice-chairman of the commission of the European communities, said last week.

The allies of the United States feel the dollar pressure literally every day. When the Common Market ministers were having their session in Brussels, the dollar rate in the money markets of the West soared to a record high against the Italian lira under the impact of the bank rates in the USA. It was also the highest level after last August against the French franc and the Japanese yen, and the highest level since last September against the West German mark and the Dutch gulden.

The "dollar shock" to Western Europe is a loss of tens of billions of dollars through foreign-trade balance deficits and spending to maintain the national currencies. It is also economic recession and vast unemployment. The enormous deficit of the state budget of the USA this and next year, which is planned by the Reagan administration in the current and next year because of the giant militaristic programme, is a source of much alarm for the allies of the United States over their economic future. And it is not fortuitous that the ministers, who met in Brussels, requested Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who is acting chairman of the session of the European Council of Communities, that he press ahead in the course of his visit to the USA, which is due to start today, for a lowering of the bank rates, a reduction of the budget deficit and U.S. intervention in the money markets to prevent sharp fluctuations of the dollar rate, which Washington has until now employed in pursuit of its selfish aims.

Considering that in the past Washington openly disregarded the economic interests of its partners, they in Western Europe do not expect special results from the fresh demarche. It is also realized in Western Europe that the freedom of its economic manoeuvres has been narrowed because of the dominating position of the dollar in world trade and world finance. "As far as the Europeans are concerned," the French newspaper LE MONDE wrote, they once again draw the unpleasant conclusion that the dollar rules the world, and they are its slaves."

At the same time, increasingly clearly manifest in the West European capitals is the striving not to make up to the caprices of their overseas allies, not to depend on the whims of Washington's economic policy, but rather strengthen their economic independence. The Common Market member-countries, whose economic potential is already greater than that of the USA, ever more actively appear as its rivals.

According to some press reports, the ministers discussed in Brussels, in particular, plans for invigorating the role of the so-called European currency unit as against the dollar in order to prevent sharp fluctuations in the currency rates and lessen the dependence of the West European banks rates on those of the United States.

These plans are to be submitted for consideration by the participants in the EEC summit meeting in March. The West European countries also intend to lessen their dependence on the import of oil, which is paid for in dollars, and thus the dependence on the American currency, diversify the sources of energy supplies through a broad use of natural gas. In the implementation of that policy they will ever more often clash with Washington, considering the latter's claim to a dominating role in the world.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES U.S.-FRG DIFFERENCES

PM151315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": NATO Discord"]

[Text] Bonn -- The opposition benches in the Bundestag recalled the stage of a bad theater. The deputies were feigning injured innocence: They were leaping from their seats, waving their arms and shouting loudly. By their nervous reaction the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] seemed to confirm that the words uttered from the rostrum had hit their mark. The point is that the West German opposition had unconditionally supported Washington. The U.S. "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union had generated complete support among the CDU/CSU ranks. Bavarian CSU leader F.I. Strauss frankly alleged that Bonn "is crawling like a coward, giving in to political pressure from the communist rulers."

Strauss' words earned applause on the right wing. Letters from old Nazis have been sent to the government. They are steeped in malice toward the Poles and Russians. These are the shoots of what is sown when you speak this language, Chancellor H. Schmidt rebuked the opposition leaders.

The episode we witnessed from the Parliament press box reflected many aspects of the political struggle which has now developed around and within the FRG. While threatening the Soviet Union and Poland, Reagan is in reality keeping his sights trained on Bonn, I was told by an eminent West German observer. Few people here doubt that. The United States is seeking to prevent the normalization of the situation in Poland, undermine the socialist foundations in that country and turn it into a seat of tension in Europe. They threaten even more than this: They want to destroy the fundamental bases of European cooperation.

The Washington "hawks" do not like the fact that Soviet-West German relations are playing a stabilizing role in international affairs, which is especially useful in the atmosphere of increased tension. They are alarmed at the stock of stability created over the years.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the Rhine graphically showed, consistently advocates that trust among the two countries should increase and that the ship of our relations should not founder on reefs. The USSR is making enormous efforts to keep Europe in positions of detente and to advance along the path of curbing the arms race.

However, the United States is demanding that the FRG reviews the concept of detente, associates itself with the policy of "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland, and aligns itself with the United States' hegemonist foreign policy aims. Of course, it is not only a matter of Washington seeking support for its rash course from its biggest ally. It is also pursuing highly selfish calculations, namely to strengthen its leadership in the bloc and ensure primarily its own military-strategic and economic interests.

The attention toward the FRG is no accident. Being economically powerful, the FRG has ceased to be a political dwarf. Horse-and-rider relations no longer accord in any way with its rank and potential. West Germany has become one of the world's leading industrial and exporting countries with broad and diverse international ties.

It would be entirely reluctant to subject them to an unjustified risk. These ties can be preserved and expanded only under conditions of peace, stability and unimpeded economic exchange.

The hysteria fueled by Washington over the Polish events has revealed the depth of the differences between the NATO partners. The campaign aimed against Poland, the weekly DER SPIEGEL writes, has shown again how far the partners differ on either side of the Atlantic. Today the Europeans are opposing the United States more frequently than ever.

These feelings -- unfriendly feelings, to put it mildly -- with regard to the United States are becoming widespread throughout Western Europe, including in the FRG. There is a growing suspicion in West Germany that Washington is exploiting the Polish events merely as a pretext for breaking the threads of cooperation between East and West and creating an atmosphere of fear and hatred on the continent. This will enable the Pentagon to deploy unimpeded in Europe Pershing and cruise missiles and neutron and chemical weapons.

The mass antiwar movement in the FRG spearheaded against the United States shows that ordinary FRG citizens are aware of the tragic fate Washington is preparing for their country. These new sentiments can be "sounded out" quite accurately by public opinion polls. Sociological studies show that the arms race and the growing concentration of destructive weapons on West German territory are causing widespread concern in the country. Fear in the face of the threat of war is second only to the anxiety generated in every person here by unemployment. That is why the majority of FRG citizens, the polls show, are protesting against the U.S. medium-range missiles which it is planned to deploy in Western Europe in accordance with the NATO "arms upgrading" decision. Despite the deafening din about "Soviet military superiority," almost every second citizen states that the East and West are militarily "of approximately equal strength." FRG citizens are demanding that NATO take more account of their country's interests.

On taking office, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, Reagan promised not to take any decision over the heads of his allies. However, everything became even worse than before. The decision on "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland was taken without consultation with the West European partners and without an exact knowledge of the situation in Poland.

And so the correlation of forces has changed between the NATO partners, and feelings with regard to the United States among the West German population have altered. Only Washington's great-power ways have remained the same. The United States has decided to put Bonn in its place, as they say. A massive psychological offensive has been mounted. The U.S. press is branding Bonn for its "reticence," "cowardice" and "inclination toward neutralism." It is being dinned into FRG citizens that the present Bonn government is to blame for the dissent with the United States.

The opposition, particularly the Bavarian CSU leader, is acting in unison with those circles abroad, above all in the United States, which are trying to knock the FRG from the path of normal relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and drag it into the senseless policy of confrontation. During the recent Parliamentary debates the opposition tried to impose on the Bundestag a resolution demanding that it associate itself unreservedly with the economic and political "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland. The Bavarian CSU headed by Strauss proposed to go even further: to revise the postwar structure in Europe and review existing borders.

Possessing an extensive press, primarily the Springer concern's newspapers, the Christian Democrats are raising the pitch of the atmosphere in the country. They are appealing to those strata of the population whose thinking has been poisoned by anticommunism. The fuss over the Polish events is being used to revive revanchism and neo-Nazism in the FRG and for a further shift to the right in the axis of political life.

The opposition is counting, in the event of a "crisis" situation, on consigning the social-liberal coalition to the background. In this respect the transatlantic circles' line toward unleashing cold war is simply a gift to Strauss and Kohl in their plans to seize power in the FRG.

Another important channel for pressuring the FRG is the economy. Washington is annoyed that the FRG has not associated itself with the economic "sanctions" against the socialist countries. The FRG is the Soviet Union's largest trading partner in the West. Trade between them is constantly growing. Economic ties are being enriched with new forms and large-scale long-term projects are being implemented. And given this, in seeking to curtail West Germany's broad and mutually advantageous ties with the socialist countries, Washington wants to weaken the FRG and intensify its dependence on sources of energy and raw material controlled by the U.S. monopolies. It is no accident that U.S. calls to curtail links with the USSR are meeting with no response among FRG business circles. Washington, the press emphasizes, cannot understand that trade with Moscow is something which Paris, London and Rome will be just as reluctant as Bonn to renounce.

Eastern trade ensures 0.5 million jobs -- which is an important contribution to the stabilization of the market situation. In contrast to the Americans, DIE ZEIT writes, the Europeans no longer believe that boycott measures can really harm the East. After all, all previous experience since 1947 when the Americans first used an embargo as a cold war weapon proves that. All the more so since the Soviet economy will scarely suffer. So Ronald Reagan is brandishing a blunt weapon, the weekly concludes.

The Washington Administration's selfish calculations are manifested particularly clearly in its approach to the very large-scale "gas for pipes" deal. The United States has persistently sought to wreck it. And now that the agreement has been signed it is making every effort to delay and complicate its implementation. In particular Washington has frozen the issuing of licences for the export of the equipment necessary to construct the gas pipeline. At the same time the United States is promising to organize the uninterrupted provision of liquified gas to Western Europe.... Promises, threats.... Everything has been put into play to thwart all-round economic cooperation.

To all appearances Bonn believes that the contracts which have been signed should be observed. The restraint displayed on the Rhine is understandable. In seeking to halt business ties with the USSR the United States is at the same time toughening up the trade war against its partners. Now, for instance, it is erecting new barriers to exports of West German high-quality steel to the United States.

During his recent visit across the ocean Chancellor H. Schmidt also mentioned U.S. protectionism's sorry consequences for Western Europe. He also raised the question of the artificial raising of interest rates in the United States. The Washington administration's designs are perfectly obvious. The United States is stoking the ballyhoo over Poland in order to distract public attention from the disputes within the NATO alliance. At the same time Washington is trying to attach its West European partners to itself more strongly and to break their desire for independence. Frequently U.S. pressure forces the FRG to make concessions. It is clear to everyone that this inconsistency is harming FRG interests and thus weakening the social-liberal coalition itself.

In his above-mentioned statement in the Bundestag H. Schmidt stressed that the overwhelming majority of the FRG population advocates a policy of compromise, balance and circumspection. There is no doubt that only within the framework of an appropriate policy will Bonn be able to ensure the country's abiding vital interests and promote the preservation of detente and the consolidation of peace in Europe.

FIRST ROUND OF USSR-FRG GAS TALKS ENDS

LD121158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The first round of talks ended in Berlin between delegations from the USSR, the GDR and the West German gas companies Ruhrgas and Gasak on ensuring the transit of Soviet natural gas across GDR territory to West Berlin, within the framework of the agreement signed in Essen on 20 November 1981.

In accordance with the agreement on attaining the maximum capacity for the gas pipeline, 750 million cu.m. of natural gas will be delivered to West Berlin each year in the course of 25 years, beginning with 1984.

The talks passed in a business-like and friendly atmosphere, creating favorable prerequisite for their successful completion.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PCF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Fourth Day

PM120851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Kotov, Yu. Kharlanov, O. Shirokov dispatch: "For Peace, Democracy and Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Feb -- The 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress is into its fourth day in the Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen. Participating in the discussion of the PCF Central Committee report were dozens of congress delegates whose speeches analyzed party activity in recent years and outlined practical methods for the French Communists' struggle for democracy, peace and socialism.

A. Lajoine, member of the PCF Politburo and chairman of the group of PCF deputies in the National Assembly, described the activity of the communist parliamentarians. At the insistence of Communists, amendments aimed at satisfying working people's legitimate demands have been made to the text of a number of laws passed recently. The speaker noted that the PCF is waging a tireless struggle against the intrigues of the representatives of big capital and bourgeois opposition parties who are trying to sabotage the implementation of the policy of reforms. He expressed indignation at the stance adopted by the French mass media which are either ignoring or deliberately distorting Communist policy and are conducting an intensive anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign.

M. Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, devoted his speech to the worldwide class struggle and to the struggle for disarmament. The defense of peace, he said, is now the most important work of the people's masses. An ever-increasing number of people are realizing that there is a real possibility of stopping the instigators of war. The European peace movement unites communists, socialists, social democrats, Catholics, the trade union masses and young people within its ranks. After Bonn, London, Brussels, Rome, Madrid and other European capitals, this movement is beginning to make itself felt -- in the United States itself, too. This explains why Reagan was compelled to agree to begin the Geneva talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe. There are now forces in the world which are capable of advancing the cause of disarmament. The socialist countries are playing a tremendous role in containing imperialism, the speaker stated.

Concluding Session

PM121021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 82 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents B. Kotov, Yu. Kharlanov and O. Shirokov: "For the Sake of France's Future"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Feb -- The concluding session of the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress taking place in the Parisian workers suburb of Saint-Ouen was held today.

For 5 days the French Communists have been elaborating the party's strategy and tactics under the new political conditions which have formed in the country since the leftwing forces' victory at last year's elctions. Dozens of speakers -- workers, peasants, employees, representatives of the working intelligentsia and leading party workers -- said that the class struggle in France has not slackened and that the implementation of the policy of transformations and the socioeconomic field can be achieved only on condition of vigorous action by the working masses.

Taking part in the work of the congress were representatives of many fraternal communist and workers parties and progressive and national liberation movements. They included a delegation from the CPSU headed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

P. Laurent, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, devoted his speech to questions of strengthening the party. The PCF, he said, is the direct heir to the great revolutionary traditions of the party. The members of the PCF are hundreds of thousands of the country's men and women. On joining the revolutionary party they acquire the powerful weapon of cognition which enables them to analyze in depth the development of the economic, political and social situation and to determine the direction of their actions correspondingly. The membership of the PCF, despite the unceasing anticommunist campaign, is now greater than at any time since the end of the World War II. That is a major achievement. P. Laurent noted the great significance for intraparty life of the principle of democratic centralism, and pointed to the need for the further expansion of the party's influence among the masses and the growth of its ranks.

Many congress delegates, workers, secretaries of local PCF cells and trade union activists said that the leftwing forces' victory at the elections in no way means the curtailment of the class struggle in France. Any new gain the social sphere is won in a fierce battle against big capital, which is delaying in every way the implementation of the policy of reforms. The speakers cited graphic examples of this from their own daily practice.

V. Parade, delegate from the Dordogne Department and secretary of the PCF section at the Marbot-Bata shoe factory, described a recent strike at the enterprise which ended in victory for the workers. She described the great role played by local communists in organizing the strike directed against the tyranny of the multinational Bata company.

Speaking of the mood among the working masses, PCF Central Committee member A. Sainjean pointed out that in the opinion of many people the policy of reforms in France is being pursued too slowly and excessively timidly. Some measures, like, for instance, increased deductions for social security funds, are encountering a negative attitude. The speaker sharply criticized the leaders of the reformist trade unions who, aligning themselves with big capital, are impeding the working class' struggle to satisfy its legitimate demands.

J. Estager, the delegate from the Department du Nord PCF Federation, described how the workers of the country's industrial north have perceived the recent events in Poland. Through the bourgeois mass media's screen of lies and slander unprecedented in recent years the truth, brought to the masses by the French Communists, has begun to get through to the working people. The extremists from Solidarity, the congress delegate said, brought Poland to the brink of catastrophe and openly declared their goal to be the seizure of power and the annihilation of the Polish people's socialist gains.

It is no accident, the speaker noted, that the hardening of the positions of the anti-socialist forces in Poland coincided with a new excess of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria in Washington. The United States wants to use the Polish events as a pretext for further fueling international tension, inflating the arms race and deploying new U.S. missiles in West Europe. The solution of the present crisis in Poland is a matter for the Polish people themselves, J. Estager said.

PCF Politburo member G. Hermier delivered the drafting commission's report.

The speaker reported that during the precongress discussion and at the congress itself the communists had submitted a number of amendments to the draft resolution. The drafting commission is recommending that many of these be included in the document. The amendments include in particular numerous proposals that the resolution set forth the PCF's position in connection with the recent events in Poland. It is notable, G. Hermier said, that on this issue all amendments and proposals without exception fully accord with our analysis of the reasons for these events and express our profound hope that the Polish people themselves will find the necessary strength to resolve the problems facing them.

In connection with the events in Poland, the speaker continued, there has been heightened interest everywhere in the question of the historical development of real socialism. Persistent pressure is being brought to bear on our party with demands that the communists "give up the socialist countries as a bad job." Vain attempts. These demands have been rejected by the department conferences and the congress itself. To give in to them would mean committing a very profound historical error. It is precisely because socialism and its power exist in the world that mankind has not been plunged into a nuclear catastrophe. It is precisely thanks to the existence of the socialist countries that we can now examine the possibility of building socialsm in France.

The congress then moved on to the voting. The political resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

G. Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, delivered the closing speech.

"Our congress," G. Marchais said, "has shown the true image of our party, a party of manual and intellectual labor, a party of the people, a party of the nation, a revolutionary party of our time."

On behalf of the congress delegates G. Marchais thanked the representatives of the fraternal communist and workers parties, national liberation movements and socialist parties who had taken part in the work of the 24th PCF congress.

The speaker confirmed the French Communists' determination to strengthen their solidarity with all the world's forces struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for peace and disarmament, justice, freedom, democracy and socialism.

The congress has been an important moment in the PCF's history, G. Marchais said, and its task was to formulate a strategy according with France's present conditions. The French Communists stated very clearly that the socialist society we want is a society of justice, of new economic growth, of freedom. It is a society of peace, that is, of an independent French policy, disarmament, security and cooperation.

At the elections last year, G. Marchais continued, the majority of French women and men expressed their desire for change. Our position is clear: Just as we helped to achieve the victory at the elections, we have decided to make every effort to pursue the new policy which the general election demanded. That is the point of our agreements with the French Socialist Party, the point of the participation of communist ministers in the government of the union of leftwing forces.

The communist ministers intend to continue their work in the government as creators. As creators the communists -- senators and deputies -- will continue to make their contribution to the activity of the parliamentary majority. As creators throughout the country, at enterprises and in cities, the communists will lead the working people to the struggle to achieve the full implementation of the new policy.

The 24th PCF Congress shows, G. Marchais said in conclusion, that our party is a great force. It attests to its militancy and vitality. Over 700,000 French people are united in the party, filled with a common determination to follow the path leading into the future. Everything must be done to augment the party's forces. This is a hard but glorious struggle.

The congress ended with the signing of the Internationale and the French National Anthem -- the Marseillaise.

TRUD INTERVIEWS FRENCH TU LEADER SEGUY

PM151355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 3

[TRUD correspondnet Ye. Shulyukin interview with CGT Secretary General Georges Seguy under the rubric "Toward the 10th World Trade Unions Congress": "Peace -- the Working People's Cherished Aspiration"]

[Text] TRUD's correspondent in Paris, Ye. Shulyukin, met with Georges Seguy, secretary general of France's General Confederation of Labor [CGT], and asked him to answer a few questions.

Paris, February -- [Question] A new situation has arisen in France since the leftwing forces' victory. What strategy has the CGT elaborated in this connection?

[Answer] We have never been in a situation like this in the entire history of the French workers' movement and the CGT.

For a long time we fought against the power of rightwing forces, a power representing mighty capitalist circles and the interests of transnational corporations. With its struggle the CGT made an important contribution to the victory of the leftwing majority, which has led to the creation of a government of the union of leftwing forces with the participation of Communist ministers. All this has taken place in the conditions of a capitalist country experiencing an economic crisis, in the conditions of an international situation where militarist forces are rearing their heads again and posing a threat to detente, peaceful coexistence and the peoples' security.

The CGT welcomed the changes as a major victory for the forces of progress in France, but at the same time it entertains no illusions that this electoral act by the majority of our people is sufficient in itself to ensure the changes we have fought for.

The present government is declaring its intention of implementing a new social policy and reforming the structure of the economy, setting the goals which the CGT has always upheld. But the bosses exist -- the union of businessmen. They are disappointed with the election results and are offering frenzied resistance to satisfying the working people's demands and to the positive social measures which the government intends to adopt or has already adopted, in particular to economic reforms and above all nationalization.

As the most representative trade union organization we act as the government's partner while retaining our independence. In other words, we support all that is positive, but we criticize when we regard measures as inadequate and exert the necessary pressure to ensure that the government's policy accords more fully with the working people's interests. We attentively monitor the actions of businessmen and combat their maneuvers and attempts to compromise the development of French society in the direction of progress and democracy.

The CGT has never before had to implement such a strategy. Last spring's election success did not eliminate the class struggle. This struggle has, if anything, become more acute in some respects, since the stakes in the battle are high.

Attempts to shift all the difficulties of the economic crisis of the capitalist system onto the working people's shoulders have not stopped in the course of the implementation of the new policy. That is why we must remain vigilant and constructive in order to advance the government's aims, be vigilant and militant toward the bosses, who want to compromise that evolution.

In any event, we want to be a dynamic force at trade union level, so as to ensure that evolution continues and is confirmed in practice and that in our specific historical conditions it is able to open the way to a socialist France.

[Question] The CGT has recently become the target of fierce attacks from rightwing and reformist forces. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] The question is apt. We are constantly the target of attacks from reactionaries, businessmen and reformists solely because we are what we are: the most influential trade union force, resolutely defending the working people's interests. From this viewpoint the Polish events have only served as a pretext in France for stepping up the campaign against the CGT and the Communist Party on the basis of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The Polish events have probably aroused more passions, malice and even violence in France than in any other West European country. And all this is taking place against the background of attempts to cast doubt on the changes which have taken place in recent months. The fierce attacks which our class enemies have made on us only confirm our conviction that we are playing an important part, and we are fully determined to continue to act in this way.

That is why, although we, like most French working people, have greeted the events in Poland with sensitivity and even pain, we have adopted a stance with respect to these events which no one can exploit by equating us with, on the other hand, rightwing reaction, reformists, the bosses and all kinds of leftists, who are seeking to sow confusion among French working people. Our firm stance has enabled the working people to see more clearly what are the true motives of those who try to use the Polish events for domestic political purposes. If we had yielded to pressure and started to "howl with the wolves," we would have slipped into the opportunist position characteristic of reformists, which has always been alien to the principles of our trade union organization.

[Question] French working people have expressed the will to advance social and political changes. Does not the split in the country's trade union movement hinder this?

[Answer] Yes and no.

Yes, the split is a factor weakening the working people's struggle in that businessmen can conclude with other trade union organizations an agreement which contains more concessions. This can be seen from the case of work time, where gains secured earlier have been restricted.

But I also say no, to the extent that working people are not demobilizing and are continuing the struggle under the CGT's auspices, overcoming difficulties. Attempts at sabotage are rebuffed by the working people. At many enterprises workers are rallying for the struggle, obtaining through demonstrations what is not yet enshrined in national agreements concluded with the bosses. This is happening on the questions of the length of work time, retirement age, guarantees of purchasing power and other social demands, where the working people are achieving considerable, real results at the enterprises. And this then brings direct pressure to bear on the government. For instance, 5 weeks of leave for all working people was recently imposed by law. But even before that decision 60 percent of French working people had won that achievement through struggle.

Our stance is precise and clear on this question: In the working people's interests, it is necessary to overcome the split and seek coordination, union and unity of actions between all trade union organizations in order to secure even more rapid progress for reforms and social progress. Unity of actions could give us additional strength in this respect.

[Question] The 10th World Trade Unions Congress will soon take place. What significance do you attach to it?

[Answer] As a trade union organization affiliated to the WFTU and, moreover, the most representative trade union organization in capitalist Europe, we have played an active part in preparations for the 10th World Trade Unions Congress. We have done this in the spirit which has always been displayed in all WFTU bodies.

That is, we have helped to elaborate the WFTU's positions and orientations, to renew it and to promote its further development so that it can take its proper place in the international trade union movement, so that it can be fully armed to greet any event in the new conditions of international trade union activity and so that it can not only fulfill its role in full in the sphere of the working people's economic and social demands, but also be equal to the responsibilities invested in it in the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistence and against the arms race. We believe that these problems, which are among the most important, must be at the center of the WFTU's concerns, since they accord with the aspirations of working people throughout the world.

The struggle against the arms race is closely associated with actions for social progress and improved living and working conditions for workers in all countries. This is the first condition of social development as a whole. That is why we are fully determined to do everything possible to ensure that the 10th congress is an event contributing greatly to the struggle for peace and against the arms race and that it helps to step up the working people's activeness.

We want the congress to end by adopting decisions enabling the WFTU to set about resolving in the best possible conditions the problems which have not been covered because of the lack of cohesion in the international trade union movement, which is cunningly exploited by the working class' enemies.

That is why we speak of transformation and renewal and of more concrete commitments for the WFTU on certain issues.

We want to play a positive, constructive role, so that our international trade union organization is really equal to the demands of the moment and its own responsibility.

PREPARATIONS FOR SOVIET-FRENCH SPACEFLIGHTS

LD121254 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- Preparations for another international space mission, a Soviet-French flight, are being successfully carried out in Zvezdnyy Gorodok near Moscow.

The French pilots, Jean Loup Chretien and Patrick Baudry, together with Soviet cosmonauts, making up two crews, already completed a theoretical course. According to Air Force Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov, head of the Soviet cosmonauts' training programme, the members of the crews passed exams on the design of the orbital station and the spacecraft. The crews trained in zero gravity produced in a special flying laboratory and mastered on the Black Sea methods of leaving the craft which splashed down. At present, the cosmonauts began allround training at a three-seat Soyuz T spacecraft simulator.

France is the 11th country whose flags adorn the educational halls of the International Space Academy in the Soviet Union. Experience accumulated at the academy made it possible to reduce the initial course of training for a space mission. Each new expedition, however, is also a new scientific programme which takes much time to prepare. The Soviet-French crews already began this stage of preparations. They mastered the main scientific equipment fitted out at the Salyut station. The crews went to the space research centre in France where they worked together with French researchers who prepared individual scientific experiments.

Certain changes in the crews occurred during the training period. In connection with an illness of Yuriy Malyshev, the commander of the first crew, doctors took a decision to replace him by Vladimir Dzhanivekov who also has vast experience of participation in space missions. Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is continuing training in the crew as a flight engineer. The second crew is at the final stage of training for the mission, scheduled for summer this year, in its original composition: along with the commander, Leonid Kizim, flight engineer Baudry are training for the flight.

GREECE TAKES POSITIVE STEPS IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD141146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] It is reported from Athens that a government spokesman has confirmed the intention of the Greek authorities to resolve the issue of removing foreign nuclear weapons from the nation's territory and of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In recent months, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes, international political observers have frequently asked whether the Greek Government is prepared to carry out the promises made to the electorate about the pursuance of a new foreign policy -- one that is independent and dictated solely by the country's national interests -- and whether it is able to put into effect a program of measures directed at a real strengthening of national independence and the implementation of a genuinely peace-loving policy.

It now seems that the first steps on this path have already been taken. Since it came to power the Papandreou government has repeatedly stated its readiness to develop good-neighborly relations with all countries and to construct them on the basis of a mutual striving for detente and a strengthening of international security. Its official spokesmen have expressed support for the idea, put forward by the socialist states, for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Greece has announced its readiness to take part in a conference being planned which would comprehensively discuss the problem of creating such a zone.

Since coming to power the Greek Government has already taken a number of positive steps for the development of cooperation with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. One cannot fail to take account either of Greece's demonstrative refusal to show solidarity with the frantic anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign which has been launched in the West in connection with measures to normalize the situation in Poland.

The Soviet people traditionally regard the Greek people as a good neighbor. At the present time objective prerequisites are emerging and becoming stronger for a further development of Soviet-Greek relations and even for a closer drawing together of the positions of the USSR and Greece on such important and concrete issues as the safeguarding of peace and security, the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, the curbing of the arms race, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the elimination of foreign military bases, and a strengthening of trust and stability in Europe, including the Balkans and the entire Mediterranean area. For this reason the Soviet public assesses positively all Greece's statements and actions that would facilitate the success of the struggle to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and peaceful cooperation and a sea without nuclear weapons.

ECONOMIC INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH GREECE ASSESSED

NC131827 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, a few days ago the Greek Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified the agreement for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece. The signing of the agreement, our economic commentator writes, had been prepared by the successful development in recent years of Soviet-Greek commercial-economic relations. In the last 5 years commerce between our countries ipled and in 1980 it exceeded R500 million. Among the capitalist countries Greece is currently one of the largest buyers of Soviet machines and installations, trolleys, various ships -- tankers, freighters, ships with undersea stabilizers -- passenger cars, trucks and tractors.

From the viewpoint of the value of Soviet exports to Greece, oil and oil products have traditionally had the greatest importance. Every year supplies of Soviet oil cover more than 10 percent of Greece's needs for this valuable raw material. From year to year the Soviet foreign trade organizations extend the validity of the contracts with Greek companies for processed wood products, coal, cast iron, chemical products, preserved fish products and various items for cultural and household use, like refrigerators, cameras, hunting rifles and cotton goods.

For many years the basic Soviet imports from Greece have been bauxite, tobacco, citrus fruits, raisins, raw hides and skins and olive oil. The Soviet Union is a permanent buyer of these Greek items, which many times encounter serious difficulties in markets of other countries. In connection with the good crop of citrus fruits, the Soviet Union will buy more Greek oranges and lemons during the 1981-1982 period. The quantity of these Greek fruits supplied to the Soviet Union will be a record one during this period. This means that a large part of the citrus fruit crop, produced by many Greek farmers, will be sold.

Great prospects are opening up in connection with the possibility of signing long-term contracts for Soviet organizations manufacturing great industrial and, above all, energy units in Greece for foreign trade, our commentator writes. In this sector, rather good experience has already been gained. Early in the decade, a 200-megawatt generator was constructed for the thermoelectric power station at Keratsini. Installations were sent for the electric line between Ptolemais and Athens and (?diesel-electric) power stations were supplied for some Greek islands. In fact, the payment terms for the Soviet installations were favorable for the Greeks -- an exchange for goods of traditional Greek agricultural production.

A new proof of the mutually beneficial cooperation has been the construction of the hydroelectric station at Pournari, near Arta. Greek President Karamanlis attended the ceremony when operations began. The Soviet Union is also participating in the construction of the (?thermonuclear) station at Kardhia in northern Greece. The third great project of Greek-Soviet cooperation in the energy field will be the thermoelectric power station at Ayios Dhimitrios, whose construction has already begun. The agreement for the development of industrial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece will be put into force in the near future. Its implementation will open broader horizons for a multifarious mutually beneficial Soviet-Greek cooperation in which both our countries are interested, Radio Moscow's economic commentator concludes.

U.S. EXPANDS MILITARY PRESENCE ON CYPRUS

LD161738 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Feb, TASS -- Washington's incessant attempts to draw Cyprus into the orbit of its adventurist policy in eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East are the cause of serious concern of the Cyprus people. Despite protests of the Cyprus public, writes the newspaper KHARAVYI, the Americans continue expanding their military presence in the island. According to the newspaper, U.S.military-transport planes recently airlifted to Cyprus new batches of radioelectronic equipment.

The people of Cyprus -- and this was repeatedly emphasized in statements of public leaders and politicians of the republic -- regard the foreign military presence as encroachment on the sovereignty of the country and its policy of non-alignment. The Cyprus people resolutely demand demilitarization of the island, including the dismantling of foreign military bases and structures and the pullout of all foreign troops from its territory.

ABC'S SALINGER NOTES CIA INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Test] Paris, 16 Feb, TASS -- The United States Central Intelligence Agency has flagrantly intervened in Iran's internal affairs, seeking to undermine the revolutionary process in that country. This fact was confirmed in an interview by an American journalist, expert on problems of Iran, and in charge of the Paris branch of the ABC Television Company, P. Salinger, to the French magazine LE POINT.

According to the journalist, the "American administration (through the CIA -- TASS correspondent) tried to enter into contact with Ayatollah Khomeyni's entourage" even before the ultimate failure of the shah's regime. Ayatollah Khomeyni was at that time in exile in France. The American special services regarded Ibrahim Yazdi as the most suitable figure for this job. Their representatives held some ten meetings with Yazdi. After the overthrow of the shah Yazdi was deputy premier in Bazargan's government but was soon dismissed.

After such a blow the CIA agents in Iran aimed at recovering the lost positions. In August 1979, they tried to enlist Bani-Sadr, at that time one of the associates of Khomeyni, and later president of the country. According to Salinger, Bani-Sadr "was offered the post of adviser to a private firm, which is a classical CIA move." "In various countries of the world," the journlaist explained "American special services use as 'cover' hundreds, if not thousands of various enterprises and firms." Salinger recalled a "construction" company in Latin America which was a cover for an entire network of American intelligence agents.

IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

GF170038 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] Mr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, energy minster and head of the delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave a press conference at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow on 15 February. The delegation came to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution. Soviet and foreign journalists attended the press conference.

Mr Ghafuri-Fard spoke in detail in his opening statement about events prior to the Iranian revolution. He outlined the various stages of the people's struggle against the shah's dictatorial regime, and also about the achievements of the Iranian revolution in the past 3 years.

In reply to a question about his impressions of the trip to the Soviet Union, Mr Ghafuri-Fard said: "[Words indistinct] our trip to the Soviet Union we contacted government officials nad held talks. We visited various power stations and dams and we also visited [words indistinct] of the Tadzhik and Uzbek SSR. Preparations for expanded future technical cooperation were made during discussions with local officials."

Mr Ghafuri-Fard answered a Western journalist's question on Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of energy production. He said: [Begin recording of Ghafuri-Fard in English with Persian translation superimposed] Yes, we have cooperation with the Soviet Union in this field. The Soviet Union is helping us construct power stations in Ahvaz and Esfahan. We held talks on increasing the production capacity of these power stations and on the possibility of constructing power stations in other parts of the country. Moreover, preliminary talks were held on the construction of hydrotechnical plants on the rivers near the two countries' common border. [end recording]

Answering a question on Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of trade and commerce, Hasan Ghafuri-Fard said: "As I mentioned previously, the prime aim of this delegation was not to review Soviet-Iranian trade relations.

"The delegation's main aim was to celebrate the third anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. For the same reason about 25 delegations have departed Iran for various countries. Similarly, we came here, and our main objective was to mark the third anniversary of the revolution. At the same time, we held talks with the officials of the Energy Ministry here on expansion of relations -- (?expansion of technical relations) -- between the Energy Ministry of here and that of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Mr Ghafuri-Fard further said: "The gentleman asked two questions. One was on joint construction of a dam between Iran and the Soviet Union, to which I said that the dam will be built in the Khoda Afarin area near our northern border with our northern neighbor. The dam will be useful for irrigation and power production. And the second question was about our trip to Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan. I said that most things there were familiar to us, such as the language, culture and the Muslim people. We visited mosques and had discussions with ordinary people and officials and religious figures."

Mr Ghafuri-Fard added: "You asked if during these meetings we felt that there are friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran. We said that during all these meetings we saw that they supported our Islamic revolution and condemned U.S. plots in Iran. Personally, I did not see any unfriendly person."

Mr Ghafuri-Fard was asked if any documents were signed between Iran and the Soviet Union. He said: "You asked whether we signed anything here. I said that a protocol on Soviet-Iranian technical cooperation was signed. This protocol concerns the two (?power plants) that are being built in Ahvaz and Esfahan. The protocol is meant to accelerate the construction as the initial contract was signed previously. Your next question was that [words indistinct] as I said this is not a new contract and the protocol was signed to accelerate the work. There are two projects under construction in Ahvaz and Esfahan with the cooperation of Soviet [name indistinct] companies."

The energy minister also said: "They asked if the revolution's ideology is Islamic and if we are living in accordance with Islam. This country's ideology is communism. Therefore, it looks as if there should be continuous antagonism between the two. The answer is that the two countries (?differ) from each other. They choose what they want as long as our country does not interfere in the internal affairs of this country, and your country does not interfere in our internal affairs. There are no contrasts and no antagonism. The people of each country has the right to choose the system it likes."

Mr Ghafuri-Fard, answering a question as to whether he will have good memories, said: "I should say that the memory we will have is the result of the talks we had with officials here. We managed to outline the Islamic revolution's positions. We answered most of the questions of [words indistinct]. We visited the Uzbek SSR and Tadzhik SSR, which have very close cultural and historical links with us, and we had talks with officials and religious figures in these places."

CARGO FOR IRAN TRANSITS USSR VIA YOLGA-DON

GF161456 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] This year marks the 30th anniversary of shipping operations in the Volga-Don waterway, which began under the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. During these 30 years, more than 200 million tons of goods have been transported through this waterway. Through the Volga-Don waterway the path has been opened for the transport of Iranian transit goods via the Soviet Union. Iranian cargo is transported by Soviet seagoing vessels from Iranian ports to Western Europe via the Caspian Sea, the Azov sea and the Black Sea.

As a result of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the transport of Iranian transit goods through the Soviet Union, the distance has been shortened by 5,000 km -- that is, Iranian goods arrive at their destination 1 month sooner through this route compared to the route through the southern ports. When the aggressive U.S. and imperialist circles imposed the economic embargo on Iran, these goods were transported through the internal waterways of the Soviet Union, particularly the Volga-Don.

U.S., ISRAEL, NOT USSR, POSE REAL THREAT TO ARABS

LD170040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration is doing its best to extend the military relations of the United States with the moderate Arab countries from Morocco to Oman. That is how the Western media evaluated the main objective of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's and Pentagon chief Weinberger's tours of the Arab countries. What was the purpose of all that? Washington's envoys openly say in this regard that the United States is endeavoring to halt the (?alleged) Soviet expansionsim. I would like to point out in this regard that statesmen in many Arab countries, including the so-called moderate countries, believe that it is the escalating impudent Israeli Zionist aggression that threatens the security of the Arab countries and their national interests, and not the alleged Soviet danger.

The Arab countries and the majority of the international community are mobilizing their strength and capabilities for the decisive struggle against that danger [as heard]. The outcome of the emergency session of the UN General Assembly which adopted a resolution condemning Israeli expansionism and called for the imposition of international sanctions against the Israeli enemy and its U.S. imperialist protectors was an indication of this. However, Washington stubbornly ignored all that. It has become customary for the U.S. imperialists to ignore the incidents of aggression and piracy in the Middle East such as the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem to the Zionist entity, and the threat to launch an extensive new assault on Lebanon and the policy of annihilating the Palestian Arab people. It must be said that the ruling circles in the United States are considered direct partners in Tel Aviv's expansionist policy by their offering increasing military and economic aid to the enemy. That is why it enthusiastically defends its main ally in the Middle East against condemnation and just punishment for its criminal piracy.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has entered the decisive struggle alongside the majority of the Arab countries to halt the Israeli aggression, to eliminate all signs of aggression, and to reinstitute [word indistinct] justice and consolidated peace in the region. That struggle of the Soviet Union is considered a powerful obstacle in preventing the implementation of the new plans of U.S. imperialism against the Arab countries and in preventing the economic endeavors of its Zionist lackey. That is why senior officials in Washington are crying out about the alleged Soviet threat. In reality, they mean the threat to their illegitimate schemes and other actions which illustrate their vital economic interests -- particularly the appetite of the petroleum monopolies and other imperialist U.S. monopolies. It also means the threat to the Pentagon's strategic plans, which will turn the Middle East into a huge weapons arsenal, including nuclear weapons. The United States also endeavours to transform the Middle East into a safe bridgehead for launching limited wars against various countries, including the Soviet Union. The ruling circles in the United States are imposing their alleged military cooperation on the Arab countries, thus accomplishing the task of making those countries a party in practicing a deadly policy that is hostile to their (?homeland).

I would like to point out that the Pentagon chief's hope is bound to be frustrated because of the outcome of his talks in Saudi Arabia, for example, where statements about the alleged Soviet threat were received coldly. The press in the Arab countries of the Gulf region rejected the mundane [word indistinct] with biting expressions.

At the same time the Arab press is persistently calling for imposing sanctions against Israel and also the United States for its full support to the expansionist Zionists. I believe this makes it clear to Washington that we know well who threatens us in reality and against which threat we have to struggle.

Qabus 'Secret Document'

LD161808 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Nikolay Grechkov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] It is known to all that Sultan Qabus has been loyally implementing the policy of Washington in the Gulf. The latest proof of this is the publication of the so-called secret document in the Beirut paper AN-NIDA' which was prepared by Muscat and submitted last autumn to the Gulf Cooperation Council. In it the regime of Qabus once again tried (?in the name of) his American master to convince the council of what senior U.S. officials had failed to convince the Arabs. The document repeated the lie, now rejected by all, to the effect that the main danger to member countries comes from the USSR, which is allegedly striving to impose its control over the oil-rich Gulf region. The secret document said that the first duty of the countries of the region is to face up to the Soviet danger, and this could be achieved only through close military cooperation with the United States.

A first look at this document is sufficient to convince us that its authors are dancing to the tune of the United States. This is why, it seems, the document was made secret. It is clear to all that it is enough for public opinion in the Arab countries to become acquainted with the statements of Qabus for his real intentions to be exposed. They are intended to divert the attention of the Arabs away from the real danger coming from Israel, which enjoys Washington's complete support.

It is by no means coincidental that the document does not mention even once the words "Israel" and the "Israeli danger." This does not exist for the regime of Qabus because for a long time it has been betraying the interests of the Arabs in the struggle against Israeli aggression and expanion. He does not see the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip suffering under Israeli occupation, and he does not see Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and Israel's continued threat to invade southern Lebanon where women, old people and children are killed with American-made bombs. Instead of this, Sultan Qabus, on the instructions of Washington, warns against the nonexistent Soviet danger at a time when there is no one in the Arab world and even in the Gulf who believes in the existence of this danger.

There is also no harm in mentioning here, as was reported by the Washington POST, a statement made to reporters by a senior Saudi officer during a recent reception in Riyadh in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to the effect that he and other Saudis see the United States as constituting the danger to their oil.

ISRAEL WORRIED BY POSSIBLE U.S.-JORDAN ARMS DEAL

TA170814 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Israel has expressed its adamant opposition to the possible arms deal between the United States and Jordan. Appearing before the Knesset, Prime Minister Begin noted that the sale of Hawk antiaircraft missiles and F-16 aircraft to Jordan -- supported by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger -- constitutes a violation of a promise by President Reagan to guarantee Israel's military superiority over the Arabs. At the initiative of the government, the Knesset passed by a majority a resolution calling on Reagan and the U.S. Congress to avoid undertaking this deal, which is so dangerous to Israel. The cabinet members, as well as military experts, have now begun assessing the dimensions of this danger. The Hawk missiles and the F-16 aircraft, they say, will directly threaten Israel. Menahem Begin claims that this deal will neutralize the Israeli Air Force's power.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, for his part, emphasized that if the Jordanians decide to stike centers in Israel, they will not be able to escape without retaliatory action. He similarly complained and said that Israel lacks the resources to face such an arms race with the Arab countries. It is likewise being said that the F-16's flown by the Jordanians constitute a greater threat to Israel than the U.S. bombers in Saudi Arabia's hands, since the Jordanians are superior pilots.

All this illustrates the military aspect of the possible U.S.-Jordanian deal. At the same time, the reports on Caspar Weinberger's promise to Jordan can also be regarded as providing additional proof that the U.S. administration minimizes Israel's strategic significance. Additional testimony to this comes in the form of the U.S. arms shipments to Saudi Arabia and the suspension of the so-called U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation. Israeli political observers have pointed in this context to the statements made by one member of Weinberger's party during his Middle East tour, who said that the United States has no intention of becoming a hostage to Israel insofar as arms sales are concerned.

It is an unprecedented incident that the U.S. secretary of defense skipped Israel in the course of his Middle East tour even though he was only 30 miles away from Jerusalem. In other words, the truth that U.S. Middle East policy is not confined to Israel and its security gains further proof, which leaves a more and more sorrowful impression on Israel. The Israeli ruling circles have been particularly hurt by this since the Begin government is the government which expected that in return for its loyalty and readiness to subordinate Israel completely to U.S. strategy, it will be given all preference by Washington. It turned out that this gamble is not at all certain. The Israelis, whether they want to or not, will be forced to reach the conclusion that a policy founded exclsuively on U.S. support cannot answer the main problems of the Israeli reality. Real security can only be received if the Israeli ruling circles abandon the path of confrontation with the Arab countries and the policy of conquest and annexation. Only then will Israel be able to sit back without fearing its neighbors.

NEW OUTBREAK OF ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' FORESEEN

PM111639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Storm Clouds Gathering Over Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut -- Not a day goes by without alarming news coming from the south Lebanese border. The Israeli aggression, which hangs like a deadly threat over Lebanon, is a constant theme in Beirut newspapers and Lebanese radio and television broadcasts.

Yes, Tel Aviv is making a considerable effort today to exacerbate to the utmost the situation on the borders with its neighbors and to create in the Near East an atmosphere of war hysteria and anxious expectation of the inevitable explosion. The Tel Aviv rulers' threats against Syria, the PLO, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and, in recent days, also Jordan are being backed up by the massing of Israeli troops in the Golan Heights and in the enclave of rightwing Christian splittists in southern Lebanon, and by the provocative actions of Israeli aircraft in Lebanese skies and Israeli vessels in Lebanese coastal waters.

The recent tips to Tel Aviv by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and reports of the possible appearance in the Near East of P. Habib, the U.S. President's special emissary, have been interpreted in the Lebanese capital as a gloomy omen. The Lebanese have too tragic memories of last year's activeness by American emissaries in this region and, above all, of the "Habib mission," during which, as the local press pointed out at the time, Israel received the "green light" from the United States for a "15-day war" against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Then in July 1981, Israeli aggression began right after P. Habib had been on a "peacemaking" mission to Tel Aviv.

This time, after A. Haig's trip to Tel Aviv to rescue the deadlocked "Camp David process," Israeli television cynically described with a surge of publicity the scenario for future aggression planned by the Israeli military against neighboring countries. This broadcast was commentated on in a very bellicose tone by Eytan, Israeli army chief of the General Staff, who, as always, was not sparing in threats against Syria, the PLO and Lebanon's national patriotic forces.

Speaking of the Israeli threats, Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan declared: "The enemy is seeking to intimidate us in order to weaken and undermine our morale." In the opinion of eminent Lebanese politicians, statesmen and public figures, Tel Aviv is today waging a fierce "war of nerves" against the Palestine resistance movement, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, Syria and other Arab countries in order to break their will to struggle for a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East problems, for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and against imperialist plans in the Near East.

Another aim being pursued by Tel Aviv while balancing on the brink of a new Near East war is exposed, for example, in the recently published statement of the "independent Nasirites'" organization, which plays an important role in uniting the Lebanese national patriotic forces. This statement emphasizes that by noisily threatening Lebanon with new aggression, Tel Aviv is seeking to divert world public attention from the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and to make the world forget about this flagrant outrage by Zionism upon international law and UN principles.

Agreeing with this viewpoint too, people in Lebanon point to the Tel Aviv rulers' adventurism and aggressiveness. The enemy is at our door!" -- S. al-Wazzan warns, calling for cohesion in the face of danger, former Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami declares that the campaign of threats and intimidation being mounted by Tel Aviv is also aimed at accustoming world public opinion in advance to the idea of the inevitability of new Israeli aggression. The eminent politician R. Iddih has issued an appeal demanding the urgent convening of a Security Council session to discuss the situation crated by Israel on the south Lebanese border.

The Lebanese public sees a direct link between Israel's actions and the same old "Camp David process" which the American visitors to Tel Aviv are so concerned to continue. Israel's aggressive plans are linked, in particular, with the Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula scheduled for the end of April and the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" envisaged by Camp David.

Beirut newspapers warn that Tel Aviv sees the continuation of Camp David as a means to rout the Palestine resistance movement, strike a blow at Syria, annex the southern regions of Lebanon and then dictate to the Arab peoples a "peace" in keeping with the plans of Israel and the United States.

Today the guns are still silent in the Near East. Tel Aviv is still waging a "war of nerves," balancing "on the brink of war" and gambling on diktat "from a position of strength." Tel Aviv receives literally everything from Washington -- ranging from the latest types of weapons to aggressive doctrines. And therefore the responsibility for the fact that storm clouds are once again gathering in the Near East today lies with both Tel Aviv and Washington, as Israel's policy is a direct reflection and continuation of the global policy of Washington, to which the Zionist state is linked by an agressive strategic alliance.

Speaking of the danger hanging over Lebanon today, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, recalled that Tel Aviv undertakes nothing without notifying Washington in advance and without its consent. There can be no doubt that this time, too, the Reagan administration knows of Tel Aviv's aggressive plans, and the recent "friendly message" from the U.S. President confirming that the United States is "dedicated to the cause of Israel's security" which Haig delivered to Begin is viewed by the broad Arab public as direct encouragement of aggression in the making.

ARREST OF 'MUSLIM BROTHERS' IN SYRIA REPORTED

Protest Note to U.S.

LD130908 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] In the Syrian town of Hamah the security forces have arrested several scores of members of the banned extremist organization Muslim Brothers. A government report circulated in Damascus says that big quantities of arms were confiscated from the criminals. The Syrian authorities have announced that on Sunday traffic will resume on the highway to Hamah.

Earlier an official note of protest was handed to the American ambassador to Damascus after the State Department made a provocative report about alleged broad antigovernment action in Hamah.

Talas Addresses Cabinet

LD161610 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 16 Feb, TASS -- Addressing the cabinet meeting here, Syria's Defence Minister Mustafa Talas reported on the measures taken by the Syrian leadership against the bandits of the reactionary "Moslem Brothers" organization in the town of Hamah. According to a SANA agency report, the minister said that as a result of these measures, criminals, who had been hiding from justice, had been arrested, and considerable quantities of arms, with which the terrorists had been supplied from abroad, had been confiscated. In the course of the operation, were brought to light the close ties between the subversive elements and American imperialist and Zionism.

The SANA agency also reported that President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic spoke over the telephone with the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, who expressed resolute support for the Syrian people in its struggle against the conspiracies of imperialist, Zionism and internal reaction. In his turn, Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed that Syria will carry on the struggle for the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and meeting the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

Beirut, 16 Feb, TASS -- The plot of the reactionary elements in Syria is spearheaded not only against that country, but also against all Arab national-patriotic movements, says the statement issued here by the leadership of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. The main aim of the subversive actions by the "Moslem Brothers" is to lessen the role of the progressive Syrian regime in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors, subordinate it to the plans for a separate Middle East settlement, which are imposed by Washington, Tel Aviv and Arab reaction.

The document stresses that the dangerous developments in the Middle East, as a result of the crude interference of the U.S. administration in the home affairs of a number of Arab states, above all of Syria, make it incumbent upon all the patriotic forces and movements of the region to give effective assistance to the Syrian leadership, which counters the plots of the USA, Israel and its agents.

Links With U.S. Seen

LD161846 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 16 Feb 82

["Sources of International Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, 16 Feb, TASS -- Syria's Defence Minister Mustafa Talas has exposed the "close and direct ties" between the reactionary organization "Muslim Brothers" and the American imperialism and Zionism". According to a SANA agency report, addressing a meeting of the Syrian cabinet, he reported on the measures taken against the bandit members of that organization.

The organization, which has been in operation in the Arab east for 35 years now, is responsible for senseless and brutal acts of terrorism in various Arab countries.

Since last year the "Muslim Brothers" have been particularly active in Syria. Late in November they staged in Damascus a fresh act of terrorism in which 64 persons died and 135 were injured. It is apt to recall that the action, which was clearly designed to destabilise the situation in the country, was staged on the eve of the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights announced by Israel.

This activity by the "Muslim Brothers" accords with the policy of Washington and Tel Aviv, which strive in every way possible to aggravate the situation in Syria and make the country's leadership change its stand on the Middle East settlement. The close links between subversive elements and American secret services, which were exposed in the course of the operation against the "Muslim Brothers" in the town of Hamah, are fresh evidence of the fact that they in Washington, who so loudly call for a fight against "international terrorism," are not above using the services of the darkest forces for the attainment of their goals.

FURTHER REPORT ON PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

TA170857 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut papers have carried a report saying that with the consent of the Palestinian communists, members of the overseas branches of the Jordanian Communist Party -- which also gave its blessing, and following a number of organizational measures, the Palestinian communists have decided to announce the establishment of a Palestinian Communist Party. It comprises communists from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, conquered by Israel, Palestinian members of the Jordanian Communist Party residing outside Jordan, and members of the Palestinian communist organization in Lebanon.

The annoucement stated that the Palestinian communists have engaged in a move that follows from the objective development of events wishing to emphasize the Palestinian people's chief national goal, which is to establish an independent country, to fortify the unity of the Palestinian people in obtaining this goal, and also for the sake of expanding international support for the fight for the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

In establishing an independent party, the Palestinian communists are launching their struggle for growing national status in the international arena, basing themselves on the rich experience gathered through the fight against the reactionary and Zionist forces. The party's chief goal at the present stage of national liberation is to fight for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories it conquered in 1967, for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the return of the Palestinian refugees to their fatherland in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Palestinian Communist Party, the announcement said, supports the Soviet initiatives for the solution of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict. The Palestinian Communist Party believes it is possible to realize these initiatives by convening an international conference that will seek ways to effect a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian Communist Party regards the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and insists on its right to be represented in the PLO, which will serve the interests of strengthening the national unity and democracy, as well as the interests of the Palestinians' national struggle.

The Palestinian Communist Party, according to the report, adamantly supports the PLO, the Lebanese Communist Party and all the Lebanese national-patriotic forces waging a heroic struggle against the vicious ploys of the imperialist and Zionist circles.

WEST SPREADING RUMOR OF SECRET ANGOLA-UNITA TALKS

LD161452 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS — The Western mass media with the participation of the U.S. secret services are trying hard to spread rumors about "secret talks" between the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the pro-American puppet grouping UNITA led by Savimbi. The African public denounces this propaganda action.

Luanda. The reactionary Portuguese press which still considers the People's Republic of Angola to be Portugal's "overseas province" has again unleashed a propaganda campaign which amounts to obvious intervention in Angola's internal affairs, the Angolan news agency ANGOP stated:

Using the inglorious pretext of the "freedom of the press," the news agency stresses in a statement released here, the Portuguese authorities do not take any measures to put an end to gross attacks on and slander of the People's Republic of Angola that are spread by the Portuguese reactionary press.

A number of Lisbon newspapers, according to ANGOP, claim that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is supposedly "prepared to hold talks" with representatives of Angolan counterrevolution. This false propaganda ballyhoo is called upon to conceal the true state of affairs, namely the growing isolation of the anti-Angolan puppet groupings diplomatically and their complete dependence on the racist Republic of South Africa.

The joint statement of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, the statement says, presents Angola's explicit position on major international and domestic problems and reiterates the country's resolve to firmly follow the road of building communism. All the attempts of the capitalist press to distort Angola's position pursue provocative purposes and are doomed to fail.

Maputo. Silvino da Luz, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde, has released a statement here categorically denying the reports of the captialist mass media of Portugal that the Republic of Cape Verde mediates in secret talks between the government of the People's Republic of Angola and the counterrevolutionary UNITA grouping.

Earlier the Portuguese news agency ANOP claimed that a delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by President Aristides Pereira that visited Mozambique supposedly had "knowledge of these secret talks." That misinformation was immediately echoed by American and other Western news agencies and newspapers.

The Cape Verde foreign minister characterized these concoctions of reactionary propaganda as "a part of the large-scale international slander campaign aimed against the MPLA-Workers' Party and the genuine independence of Angola." He said that certain circles in the West are trying to impose on the Angolan people the inglorious Savimbi, a former agent on the payroll of the Portuguese colonial security service PIDE, who is currently in the service of colonialism.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR ATTACKED

Military Interference

LD141740 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 14 Feb 82

["USA Escalates Military Interference" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb, TASS -- New facts confirming the escalation of U.S. military interference in El Salvador have become known to the public. Several American newspapers published the other day photographs of American military advisers armed with automatic M-16 rifles and grenades. An American television network also showed in its programme armed American military advisers in the zone of combat operations in El Salvador. These photographs caused a hullabaloo in Washington, for they expose once again the mendacity of the present American administration's assertions that the activity of American advisers is limited to Salvadoran military garrisons or that only "unarmed American specialists" are in El Salvador.

Seeking to hush up the scandal, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador ordered that the head of the group of American military advisers be sent to Washington, and reprimanded the other four thus warning them not to appear before photo correspondents.

This ostentatious gesture cannot conceal the ever growing scope of American military interference in El Salvador. The present scale of the American military presence in that small Latin American country enables one to believe that Washington is following the path of the disgraceful adventure it once undertook in Vietnam. American military advisers already account for 10 percent of the officers in the army of the reactionary Salvadoran junta. They direct punitive operations. American instructors from the notorious "Green Berets" units, who staged brutalities in Vietnam now train servicemen of the Salvadoran junta at special bases in the American states of North Carolina and Georgia. U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel did not rule out in his recent interview the possibility of U.S. direct military action in El Salvador.

The Pentagon's efforts are directed at drowning in blood the democratic movement in El Salvador. The escalating American interference in that country's affairs gives even more freedom of action to the reactionary junta which trampled upon elementary human rights. A U.S. Congress delegation is currently staying in El Salvador. It had to state a totally unsatisfactory human rights record in that country. And this is taking place at a time when the White House hypocritically asserts that the Duarte regime achieved successes in this area. Twenty-nine American senators -- from the Republican and Democratic parties -- who accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan the other day of violating the law banning aid to regimes suppressing human rights, showed the true value of these official pronouncements.

The U.S. administration's attempt to follow in El Salvador the course which fully discredited itself in Vietnam is fraught with the same disgraceful consequences. American military interference cannot hamper the further mounting of the just struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Latin American Countries

PY170025 Moscow to Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[By Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] It is known to all people that in the evenings, transport airplanes that are not carrying only weapons and war material alone are landing at the airport in San Salvador. Groups of men dressed in civilian clothes are landing continuously.

They are professional military men from some Latin American countries trained in antiguerrilla warfare.

This confirms the impression that the secret plan prepared in Washington is being put into effect, in an effort to drag the Latin Americans into the Salvadoran conflict.

It appears that U.S. Government circles have decided that there is an emergency situation now in El Salvador, and urgent measures ought to be adopted to save the Salvadoran junta.

The Reagan administration believes -- according to report by a New York TIMES correspondent, citing remarks made by high-ranking White House and Pentagon officials -- that the Salvadoran junta is in the brink of its downfall. Thus, all Salvadoran Government junta members are facing a critical situation. Nothing has contributed to strengthening their positions, not even the U.S. advisers nor the millions of dollars nor the weapons and war materiel supplied by the United States. The bloody repression, the massive extermination of the civilian population through which the military vent their anger for their repeated failures, only accelerate the downfall of the military junta.

The Washington leaders, who swore to crush the liberation movement of the Salvadoran people, are now facing the option of immediately using their own military force or trying to save the junta with the aid of Latin American countries.

It is obvious that they have decided on the second option, because a direct U.S. military intervention would raise a storm of indignation throughout the world. And it is not likely that Latin America would approve such actions proposed by the United States if the proposal to send the so-called peace-keeping troops were presented to the OAS. None of the Latin American countries, regardless of how much it supports the U.S. policy, will ever agree to sending troops to El Salvador. Not even the dictatorial Latin American regimes would dare send troops openly. And therefore, everything must be done secretly, under the protection of the night.

SALVADORAN JUNTA ACCUSED OF USING TOXIC WARFARE

PY162135 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[From the "Latin America in Focus" feature]

[Text] The Salvadoran junta is using bacteriological weapons against the population. This information was released by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] radio station. The waters of the Bravo River in San Vicente Department have been contaminated. The junta is using airplanes to spray toxic substances. Last year alone about 16,000 people were victims of the policy of genocide enforced by the junta.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES RESOLUTION ON HEALTH RESORTS

FM151241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 26 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Working People's Treatment and Relaxation at Sanatoriums and Resorts and To Develop the Network of Trade Union Health Centers."

The resolution notes that sanatorium and resort treatment and the working people's organized relaxation play an important part in protecting and strengthening Soviet people's health. In the past decade the network of trade union health centers has expanded. New sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes, resort dispensaries, water- and mud-bath treatment centers, dietetic canteens and swimming pools have been commissioned. The material and technical base of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes has been reinforced. Skilled cadres are working in these institutions, which helps to improve the standard of treatment and of sanitation and preventive work. Family relaxation has been considerably developed. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of places in rest homes for families almost doubled.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU noted that the development of sanatorium and resort treatment and organized relaxation for the population in the country still lags behind the growing demand. Individual sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes are not making full use of natural curative factors and there are shortcomings in the organization of services for people. Work to improve the effectiveness of sanatorium and resort treatment and to introduce the achievements of medical science into practice requires further improvement.

Insufficient measures are being taken for the more rational utilization of resort land and the conservation of natural curative resources, primarily in the region of the Caucasian Mineralnyye Vody and the Black Sea resorts. Decisions to remove from resort territories industrial enterprises unconnected with the activity of the resorts' curative institutions are being fulfilled only slowly. Individual industrial, transportation and agricultural enterprises are polluting the biosphere of resort regions with dust and exhaust gases and toxic and other chemicals.

Viewing the further improvement of working people's sanatorium and resort treatment and relaxation and the development of the network of trade union health centers as a very important component of the measures to protect Soviet people's health, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, trade union central committees and councils, the Central Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts and the USSR Ministry of Health to implement, together with the interested ministries and departments, in 1982-1985 and the period through 1990 a broad program of measures aimed at further improving the working people's sanatorium and resort treatment and relaxation and designed to expand the network of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes -- primarily specialized sanatoriums for treating patients with cardiovascular diseases and diseases of the locomotive organs, digestion, nervous system and kidneys and sanatorium and resort institutions for parents with children -- and to develop family relaxation for the working people.

The task has been set of focusing attention on further strengthening the material and technical base and effecting the modernization of existing health centers and improving their amenities and on improving the resort' sanitary and hygiene status. The standard of the organizational activity of republic, territorial and oblast councils for the management of trade union resorts must be improved.

Exactingness toward the leaders of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes for the quality of the working people's sanatorium and resort treatment and relaxation and the standard of the services provided for them must be enhanced and the monitoring of the health centers' work must be stepped up.

The resolution points to the need to improve the vocational training of workers for sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes and to increase demands on the standard of services for vacationers. Work on the selection, placement and ideological political education of trade union health center cadres must be improved. The role of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes in propagandizing a healthy way of life and sanitation and hygiene knowledge and in the struggle to eliminate habits harmful to health -- smoking and alcohol consumption -- must be enhanced.

The resolution provides for the construction and commissioning of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes with 60,000 beds and apartment blocs for the health center and municipal services personnel in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Capital investments totaling R968 million are being earmarked for these purposes.

With a view to providing sanatorium and resort treatment for a substantial proportion of patients in the regions where they are permanently resident, it has been deemed essential to expand the construction of sanatorium and resort institutions at resorts of republic and local importance, primarily in Siberia and the Far East, the Non-Chernozem Zone and central Chernozem region of the RSFSR, and the republics of central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The central council for the administration of trade union resorts, together with the USSR Ministry of Health, has been requested: to ensure in the 11th 5-Year Plan the expansion of the network of trade unions' specialized sanatoriums; to improve the quality and standard of sanatorium and resort services for working people on the basis of the extensive introduction into medical practice of the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience and the scientific organization of labor, the fuller utilization of natural curative facilities and the improvement of the organizations of dietetic catering and therapeutic physical culture, and to improve the sanatorium and resort treatment of and services for invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War in trade union health centers.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences have been instructed to elaborate and implement in the 11th 5-Year Plan a broad program of scientific research in the sphere of resort science [kurortology] and physiotherapy -- above all for the treatment of patients with cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological and gynecological diseases; to step up the coordination of the activity of scientific research institutes of resort science and physiotherapy and other scientific research institutions concerned with the problems of utilizing natural curative facilities and physiotheraphy; and to enhance the effectiveness of scientific research.

The USSR Ministry of Health has been told: to increase the responsibility of doctors at preventive treatment institutions for the quality of the medical selection of people to be sent for sanatorium and resort treatment; to exercise constant organizational and methodical leadership and control over the organization of treatment work in trade union health centers; to step up state sanitary supervision of the conservation of resorts' natural curative facilities; to improve the supply of medical equipment, apparatus and medical supplies to trade union sanatorium and resort institutions; and to ensure the further improvement of the training of doctors of various specialties in questions of the use of natural and other physical factors for curative and preventive purposes.

The Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts, the trade union central committees and councils, the USSR Ministry of Culture and the all-union Znaniye society have been requested to improve the standard of ideological education and mass cultural work in health centers and to elaborate and implement measures for a substantial improvement in lecture and music propaganda and movie concert [kinokontsertnyy] and excursion services and to make fuller use of the potential of creative unions, societies and organizations and amateur artistic collectives for organizing vacationers' leisure.

With a view to the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of working people and members of their families for the organized joint relaxation and treatment of parents with children, the ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers and central and republic trade union committees and councils have been instructed: to elaborate and implement in 1982 through 1985 plans for the year-round utilization of departmental pioneer camps, primarily those located in the country's resort areas, with a view to organizing there in the fall and winter period relaxation and treatment for adults and parents with children, to increase the level of amenities and ensure that the camps are supplied with the necessary implements and equipment, including medical equipment; to take steps to consolidate and develop the network of relaxation facilities belonging to industrial, construction, transportation, agricultural and other enterprises and organizations; to ensure in 1982-1985 the expansion of the network of relaxation facilities (primarily for workers and members of their families) belonging to enterprises and organizations of newly created and developing territorial production complexes in the Far East, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan; to effect the expansion of the joint relaxation of parents with children by making fuller use of the above-mentioned relaxation facilities throughout the year in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The proposal of the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts to increase the number of places in sanatoriums for parents with children to 15,000 and in rest homes for families to 150,000 by the end of 1985 has been adopted. It has been proposed that union republic councils of ministers improve the distribution and utilization of travel vouchers for sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes allocated by the trade unions to social security organs for nonworking Great Patriotic War veterans on pensions.

The resolution establishes the procedure whereby newly initiated construction of sanatorium and resort institutions, rest homes, apartment blocks, cultural and consumer and municipal services establishments and engineering utilities is done on a centralized basis at resorts of all-union importance. The functions of sole client are entrusted as follows: for the construction of sanatorium and resort institutions, rest homes, resort hotels and apartment blocks, cultural and consumer establishments, engineering networks and installations relating to the complex of these institutions and hotels to the AUCCTU, and for the construction of apartment blocks, water supply and sewage networks and installations and other municipal services and cultural and consumer projects that do not relate to the complex of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes to the local soviet ispolkoms. The resolution lays down that the ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions sharing in the construction of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes are allocated travel vouchers for these institutions in proportion to the capital investments they have handed over.

The Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts, the union republic councils of ministers and the ministries and departments that are designing and building resort projects have been asked to regulate the building up of resort territories, to do this in accordance with the resorts' rayon planning projects and general plans and to install sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes that are economical in construction and operation and accord with modern requirements for the organization of the working people's treatment and relaxation.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments, the USSR Gosbank and the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts have been instructed to step up their monitoring of the buildup of resort territories and relaxation zones and of the construction of sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes.

The USSR Ministry of Health, together with the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts, the USSR Gosstroy, the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, has been asked to draw up a program of scientific research into the rational utilization of natural resources and the sanitation of the environment of resorts and relaxation zones.

The USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Industrial Safety and for Mining Inspection, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR State Committee for Standards and the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts must elaborate and approve the relevant technical standards documentation regulating resorts' rational utilization and conservation of natural curative facilities and their monitoring of environmental pollution.

With a view to stepping up the conservation and rational utilization of resorts' natural curative facilities the union republic and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the Soviet ispolkoms must complete the approval of regulations for each individual resort within the procedure laid down by the provision on resorts; formulate and approve comprehensive territorial schemes for nature conservation at resorts of all-union significance; take steps to stop harmful discharge into the atmosphere and water expanses at resorts (including disposal of used mineral waters); implement measures for the hydrobiological improvement of coastal zones used for curative purposes; formulate and implement in 1982-1985 and the period through 1990 measures aimed at restricting transit traffic throught resorts and relaxation zones, regulating the movement of local traffic and moving industrial enterprises service stations and industrial transport not connected with services for the local resort population and vacationers outside the resorts and the said zone.

It has been recommended that the USSR State Committee for Forestry ensure the implementation of measures to increase the forests' importance in terms of water conservation [vodookhrannoye znacheniye lesov] for mineral water and therapeutic mud deposits when effecting forest management operations at forestry establishments whose territory includes resort sanitary protection okrugs [okruga sanitarnoy okhrany kurortov].

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Industrial Safety and for Mining Inspection, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation of Water Resources and the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts have been instructed to step up monitoring of the fulfillment of the requirements of the provision on resorts and of the conservation and rational utilization of all mineral water and therapeutic mud deposits being developed and used by sanatoriums, balneotherapy centers, preventive treatment sanatoriums and other curative institutions and by mineral water bottling plants located on or outside the territory of the resorts.

The union republic councils of ministers, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, together with the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts, have been told to take steps to ensure that people with travel vouchers for sanatorium and resort institutions and rest homes are supplied in good time with tickets for all relevant forms of passenger transport, the aim being to organize the sale of these tickets, as a rule, at special ticket offices in the summer resort season.

The USSR Ministry of Communications has been asked to improve the organization of intercity telephone communications for trade union health resorts, to improve the quality of services at post offices, to increase the network of these offices at resorts and relaxation zones and in the health centers themselves and to ensure the fullest satisfaction of vacationers' demand for newspapers and journals. The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and the union republic councils of ministers must ensure in 1982-1985 the development of the trade network at resorts, relaxation zones and in the health centers themselves for the sale of a wide range of goods in demand at resorts. The union republic councils of ministers must take steps to improve the organization of consumer services in trade union health centers with a view to expanding the network of consumer service enterprises and institutions at resorts and introducing in them progressive new forms of services for resort vacationers in 1982-1985. The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade must ensure the production of popular science, methodological and reference works on sanatorium and resort themes on orders from the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Resorts.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

PM161101 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 2

["Text" of speech delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom at 15th Moscow city interunion trade unions conference in the Hall of Columns of the AUCCTU House of the Unions on 5 February]

[Text] Comrades:

First of all, allow me, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, to warmly welcome the delegates and guests of the 15th city interunion trade unions conference and wish them success in their work. The conference is being held on the eve of the routine Soviet trade unions congress in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm among our people. It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that Soviet people greet the country's confident progress along the path of communist building and the successful completion of plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and the 1st year of the current 5-year plan.

Great tasks face us at the present stage. They have been defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the influence of which currently pervades the life and activity of the party and people. It has been nearly a year since the party congress. This has been a period of creative work to fulfill the economic and social tasks outlined by the congress, a period of intensive struggle to maintain and consolidate peace. Our country's successes fully confirm the correctness of the party's policy and convincingly demonstrate the great vitality of its ideas and decisions.

The November plenum of the party's central committee, at which a program speech was delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, was a straightforward, direct continuation of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. The sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place and approved plans for the country's economic and social development in 1982 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is now a matter of organizing the fulfillment of the plans.

It may be noted with satisfaction that trade union organizations, under the leadership of party organizations, are making a worthy contribution to the resolution of the tasks set. Soviet trade unions have always been and remain the party's reliable prop among the masses and a powerful means of developing socialist democracy and involving the working people in building communism. Defining the trade unions' role and place in a socialist society, V.I. Lenin called them a school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism. In the conditions of mature socialism, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, these avenues in the trade unions' work take on increasing significance and are revealed increasingly fully. By means of extending the working people's participation in production management and inculcating in them a thrifty approach to the economy and a communist attitude to labor, the trade unions influence decisive spheres of public life and the growth of the masses' activeness and initiative -- the main condition for the implementation of our plans.

Moscow's working people have much to do to fulfill plans in 1982 and in all the subsequent years of the 5-year plan. The particular feature of these plans is that they make provision for the more efficient utilization of available manpower; the reduction of the mechanical increase in population numbers; the all-round stepping up of the policy of thrift in the national economy; the securing of increased production volumes, primarily on the basis of intensive factors; and the improvement of all types of services to the population and the improvement of Muscovites' well-being. The resolution of these tasks is the aim of the socialist pledges adopted by Moscow's working people for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan envisages a 12 percent increase in the volume of industrial production in Moscow. The whole of the increase in the production of output is to be obtained through the growth of labor productivity, which is to be increased by 13.4 percent. According to the Muscovites' socialist pledges, it is planned to exceed the targets set for increasing labor productivity, increasing the volume of production and improving the quality of output and construction. The production of output in the top quality category is to be increased to 44 percent of the output articles subject to certification in 1982 and to 50 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. The pledges devote particular attention to saving existing resources and reducing the prime cost of output. About R60 million of above-plan profit must be obtained on this basis.

High volumes of capital construction persist in the city in 1982 and in the 5-year plan as a whole. It is necessary to carry out much industrial construction and to commission new production capacities and apartment blocks with a total area of 18 million square meters, of which 3.7 million square meters must be commissioned in the current year. It is planned to construct schools with 110,000 places, children's institutions with 60,000 places, hospital blocks with 16,000 beds and 57 general clinics and to extend the network of trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises. The sale of food and industrial goods to the population will increase and the working people's monetary income will grow. The Muscovites' pledges envisage speeding up work to modernize and retool industry and develop municipal services, transport and the sphere of services and culture. All this will make it possible to improve working, living and leisure conditions for our city's residents.

Muscovites regard the plans for 1982 and the new 5-year plan as vivid evidence of the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally about the capital and its prospects for development.

Moscow's working people, responding with concrete deeds to this concern and to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, have actively set about fulfilling the plans and pledges. The start of the 11th 5-Year Plan was marked by high patriotic enthusiasm among the working people. Some 320,000 Muscovites completed their personal targets for 1981 by the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. There is widespread competition under the slogan "60 Shock Labor Weeks Until the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation."

The capital's enterprises are seeing the increasing spread of the initiative of a number of leading collectives on saving manpower, material and energy resources on the basis of wide use of the achievements of science and technology, as well as the initiative on increasing the production of consumer goods -- both of which have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

On the basis of socialist competition Moscow's working people successfully fulfilled targets for the first year of the 5-year plan in all sectors of the national economy. Workers in industry and transport completed the annual plan ahead of schedule in all the main indicators.

A major contribution to the fulfillment of plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and the 1st year of the 11th was made by the capital's trade union organizations. The results of the development of the capital's national economy in 1981 and the working people's increasing initiative create the preconditions for the attainment of the new targets outlined by the Muscovites. But substantial work will have to be done to this end.

The city's trade union organizations, which unite in their ranks nearly all the working people, must do much work to mobilize workers and employees to fulfill plans and pledges. It is very important to ensure that every Muscovite, in whatever sector he works, is clearly aware that the success of the 5-year plan and the plan for 1982 depends on his day-to-day productive labor.

A most important lever for the trade unions to increase the working people's labor and sociopolitical activeness and introduce the methods of intensive and economic economic activity everywhere is socialist competition. The leadership of socialist competition must be improved. The competitors' efforts should be focused on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets for the current year and the 5-year period, on increasing labor productivity and improving product quality, on improving the utilization of fixed capital and on the economical expenditure of material, energy and manpower resources.

Trade union organizations must promote the widespread introduction of the team form of organization of labor, constantly keep in mind the problems encountered by teams, study everything new that arises from their work in practice and improve forms of moral and material incentives for teams.

The masses' enthusiasm must be practically supported and the necessary conditions must be created for the fulfillment of socialist pledges and plans by every worker, sector, team and shop and by the labor collective as a whole. Trade union organizations, in conjunction with enterprises' administration, must strive to ensure the uninterrupted provision of semifinished materials, raw materials and tools at places of work and the elimination of idle time for machines and equipment. The efforts of economic engineering and technical workers must be channeled into giving concrete assistance to labor collectives and workers in fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted.

A leading detachment of competitors is made up of the participants in the movement for a communist attitude to labor, for transforming enterprises, organizations and residential districts into model ones and for transforming Moscow into a model communist city. In resolving the 5-year plan tasks it is necessary to make full use of the movement's glorious traditions, augment the ranks of its participants and introduce communist forms of labor more widely, educating working people in the spirit of the moral principles appropriate to a resident in a model communist city.

An important direction of trade union activity is the implementation of the party's policy on further improving the people's living standard. It is well known how much is being done in this sphere. Since the 26th CPSU Congress a number of important party and government resolutions have been adopted in implementing the broad program for improving Soviet people's well-being that was put forward by the congress. Additional measures have been outlined for stepping up state aid to families with children, easing the position of working mothers and increasing the output of goods in mass demand and improving their quality.

Trade unions must make fuller use of the measures being implemented by the party and government in order to ensure that the party's concern for the people's good is embodied in concrete concern for man himself, for his needs and requirements.

An important function of the Soviet trade unions is to uphold the working people's legitimate rights and interests. In our country the economic class struggle has long since ceased to be a basis for their activity. But Lenin's tenet that the trade unions must defend the working people's interests is still topical today. They are called upon, as Lenin put it, to defend the interests of workers and employees against excessive departmental zeal and bureaucratic distortions.

This aspect of the trade unions' activity is directly related to the question of concern for labor protection and for making working conditions less arduous. Much has been done and is being done in this direction, but trade union organizations still do not always utilize their rights in the sphere of the observance of labor laws. At a number of enterprises and construction sites in the city overtime work is permitted. There are violations of labor legislation in transport and at enterprises in the electrical equipment, aviation and other sectors of industry. The requirements of legislation governing women's work are not completely fulfilled. In a number of cases trade union committees fail to implement due control of the fulfillment of measures to protect labor and create safe conditions for production work.

This indicates that the work of the city's trade union organizations is still not free of the shortcomings about which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress: "...from time to time the trade unions still lack initiative in utilizing their broad rights. They are not always persistent on questions of the fulfillment of collective contracts and labor protection and they still react only weakly to instances of the violation of labor legislation, bureaucracy and red tape."

In upholding the working people's interests and taking care to protect their labor and make the conditions easier, trade union organizations must display a keener, more principled approach and act resolutely every time enterprise leaders violate the requirements of labor legislation.

Great tasks face the trade unions in the sphere of further improving consumer services to the working people. With their active participation, major measures have been implemented in the city in connection with improving Muscovites' daily life and taking care of their health and leisure. In recent years at enterprises and organizations about 300 new canteens have been commissioned, nearly 200 more order desks and stores for the sale of semifinished goods have been opened and mobile workshop and workroom centers have been organized. Many hospitals, general clinics, kindergartens, leisure institutes and sanatoriums have been constructed. Nearly R1 billion was channeled into health care for the capital's working people last year from the state social security budget alone.

Trade union committees must display still greater concern for improving the working people's life and leisure and seek the resolution of these problems in close association with the attainment of high production results and the rational utilization of manpower resources. Trade union organizations must be more persistent in improving the organization of public catering, trade and consumer services, step up control of the work of these enterprises and the provision of food products and goods to the population and more actively promote the development of subsidiary farms.

Trade union committees must pay more attention to the further improvement of medical services for the working people and the strengthening of their health. To this end fuller use must be made of the trade union organizations' existing substantial material base and the entire system of cultural and healthy leisure for trade union members and their families: sanatorium and health resort treatment, tourism, physical culture and sport.

Soviet trade unions, by their activity, promote cultural growth and the working people's education in the spirit of communist ideological commitment and high morality and help to develop their labor and political activeness. To this end they make use of the profound influence exerted on the moral climate in labor collectives by socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude to labor and the example of production frontrunners and innovators.

The trade unions resolve tasks of great sociopolitical importance with the help of the system for increasing working people's qualifications, economic education and schools of communist labor. It is a question of constant creative growth, the all-round development of the individual, the development of efficiency and work quality and the inculcation of an active life stance and a conscientious attitude to hard labor and the interests of society and the state in every working person. Much is being done on education questions, but there are also many unresolved problems.

The city still suffers considerable losses in the national economy because of absenteeism, absences from work with the administration's permission and other violations. Considerable harm is done by such abnormal phenomena as drunkenness, money-grubbing, bribetaking and speculation. The capital's trade unions are called upon to resolutely combat these phenomena.

It is important to increase Muscovites' level of consciousness and discipline and the sense of responsibility for the moral atmosphere in our city. These qualities must emerge not only in production, but — and this is very important — in the streets, on transport, in stores and in all public places.

In such a big, complex city as Moscow there may be shortcomings and unforeseen circumstances. We are not ensured against chance phenomena, such as, for instance, abundant snowfall. Accidental stoppages of transport, difficulties in weather conditions and other chance phenomena must not give rise to undisciplined, irresponsible behaviour.

It is necessary to constantly inculcate in every Muscovite self-discipline in his behaviour and actions, tolerance toward individual unforeseen circumstances, an understanding of these circumstances, good will and the desire to eliminate shortcomings by joint efforts. Moscovites must set a real example to others in work and in everyday life.

With a view to educating people, fuller use must be made of the social force of labor collectives, such tried and tested means of exerting collective influence as workers' meetings and social councils of workers' honor and, where necessary, the force of law.

A considerable role belongs to foremen and team leaders in this work. They are a great force and their influence essentially covers the whole of production. It is necessary to use this force skillfully, devote constant attention to foremen and team leaders, help increase their professional training and ensure that they are active champions of party policy and that they foster a communist attitude to labor. It is necessary to make fuller use of trade unions'cultural enlightenment institutions for educational purposes. In all their work trade union organizations must rely more on the help and support of party organizations. Party organizations, in turn, must improve their leadership and give trade union organizations more help in their work.

Comrades! All the activity of our country's trade unions is aimed at satisfying the working people's needs and requirements. Soviet trade unions make a great contribution to the cause of economic and cultural building and participate actively in the implementation of the impressive plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The source of the trade unions' strength and the guarantee of their successful activity is party leadership. Only the Communist Party can consistently, purposefully lead the masses in the struggle to build communism and combine the day-to-day interests of the working person with the ultimate aims of social transformations. This uniting, leading role of the party has been manifested with great force at all stages of the struggle for socialism.

The history of building the new society in our country and the Soviet trade unions' activity clearly show the absurdity of the concepts of "trade union independence" and the unviability of anarchic syndicalism, which tries to represent trade union associations as a leading force, substitute them for the state and give them the functions of a political party. It is under Communist Party leadership that the trade unions most fully and widely implement their functions and the opportunities and rights granted to them by the USSR Constitution. "We may say with great satisfaction," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "that from the earliest days of their existence our country's trade unions have marched hand in hand with the party."

Further evidence of the trade unions' close cohesion around the Leninist party is provided by the entire report and election campaign which is under way in the trade unions and by the work of the present city trade unions conference. This work is taking place at a high political and practical level, demonstrating the readiness of the capital's trade union organizations to fight tirelessly for the fulfillment of the 26th party congress's historic decisions.

Permit me to wish Moscow's entire trade union aktiv new successes in work and to express confidence that the capital's trade union organizations will continue to augment their contribution to the implementation of the great plans for communist creation outlined by the party.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV SUGAR CONFERENCE

LD171036 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at conference-seminar of Ukrainian sugar beet growers in Kiev on 11 February; in Russian -- recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] in this unfavorable -- as regards the weather -- year in Yampoliskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, and in Mironovskiy Rayon, Kiyevskaya Oblast, they produced 34 to 40 quintals of sugar per hectare. At the same time, in farms of Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmelnitskiaya, Kharkovskaya and Sumskaya Oblasts the yield was less than 20 quintals of sugar per hectare, that is, twice less. Let us talk about the enormous resources that are at our disposal in the beetroot and sugar sphere and that we, in this hall, are bound to harness. Without this, let us say it frankly -- (?and who else should understand, remember and know it better than all those in this hall): Well, without this it will be simply impossible to fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-year period.

Already this year the republic should produce 5.7 million tons of sugar. To achieve this, our processing enterprises should receive not less than 51.5 millions tons of high-quality -- I repeat, high-quality -- beetroot raw material. In turn, it means that the average per hectare harvest of sugar beets should be raised to 321 quintals.

And here we are. Taking into account the prevailing state of things and the great tasks faced by beet growers and workers of the sugar industry, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to convene this republican conference-seminar and profoundly study the causes and formulate a way of eliminating the lagging of this branch, a very important branch, and to discuss the fulfillment of the plan and of socialist pledges concerning the procurement of beetroot and production of sugar in the current and coming years of the 11th 5-year period.

We should pay special attention to the practical measures of carrying out the complex scientific-technical program Sakhar, of which you are aware, for on this will depend to a decisive extent the success of this whole matter of increasing sugar production in the republic.

Therefore, one of the tasks before our seminar lies in the fact that we discuss in a comprehensive manner the instructive experience of the best masters of beetroot-sugar production, in whose broad implementation lies, I repeat, our enormous and real potential.

In the present conditions, also of exceptional importance [words indistinct] and mechanization of sugar beet growing. Life itself insistently demands a stronger introduction of machines and higher labor productivity. This task should be tackled by both the beetroot growers and machine builders. The party organizations and labor collectives of machine-building enterprises are called upon to ensure the high quality of beetroot machinery and its design and technological reliability. Workers of the sugar industry should concentrate their efforts on increasing the effectiveness of production by way of broad application of progressive methods in storing and processing raw material and in reducing losses. These losses are not evenly spread. They fluctuate widely, comrades, at each of our refineries, including front-ranking ones. These losses should and must be reduced.

Much depends, as you know, on the transportation workers, on their precise interaction with the collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing enterprises. The application of progressive transportation methods will foster the prevention of losses and improve the final results. We also expect scientific establishments to increase their contribution to solving tasks set before the republic, to increase the effectiveness of their research and to very actively propagate and, most of all, introduce their finished projects into production.

We envisage the adoption of practical recommendations on all questions and trends we are to discuss. A draft of these recommendations is in your hands. I presume that all of you have already studied it closely -- (?those who haven't, please do so) and submit your personal and matter-of-fact corrections and observations because [words indistinct].

Comrades, these are the main aims and tasks by which we guided ourselves when adopting the decision to convene this conference-seminar. We invited 800 people to the seminar. All of them are in the hall. I would also like to announce that participating in the work of the conference are Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Voldemar Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; Comrade Anatoliy Chubarov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture; Comrade Vladimir (?Teplik), chief of the Light and Food Industry Section of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Anatoliy Zhukov, instructor of the Agricultural Section of the CPSU Central Committee. [each name applauded]

VOSKRESENSKIY ANALYZES SOVIET POPULATION TRENDS

PM151525 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 2

[APN-attributed article by L. Voskresenskiy under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "What Does the Migration Barometer Show?"]

[Text] Where to live -- in the city or in the countryside? Many millions of people in the country are asking themselves this question and more than 4.5 million people very year, making their choice and their decision, set off from the countryside to the city or from the city to the countryside.

It is no less risky and psychologically difficult to change the environment of one's existence than, say, to switch trades or acquire a family. A person essentially sharply changes his personal destiny. And, in the final analysis, the destiny of the country also depends to a considerable extent on all these individual and strictly personal decisions lumped together.

A second demographic slump is now taking place as a result of events which occured 40 years ago. It is known that our people achieved victory over German fascism at a high price -- 20 million human lives. The birth rate fell in the forties, and toward the end of the seventies there was a corresponding fall in the influx of people embarking on an active life.

The reduction in the influx of labor resources is one of the factors complicating the country's present economic development. Industry and construction -- in short, the urban labor sphere -- are experiencing an increasingly acute shortage of manpower. The countryside is virtually the only source for replenishing the urban contingent of workers and yet the countryside needs manpower too.

As of 1 July 1981 the USSR's population had reached 267.7 million people, approximately 98 million of whom are rural inhabitants. The agricultural population, that is, those working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes together with dependents, children, pensioners and so forth, totals 63.7 million. Over 24 million people are employed directly in agrarian production.

Some 10 years ago the ration between the urban and rural populations appeared different: 243.9 million (the USSR as a whole) -- the sum of 138.8 million (urban) and 105.1 million (rural).

The rural population, as we see, is really falling, but not because its natural increase is diminishing. The birth rate in villages is, as a rule, higher than in cities, the death rate is the same in both cases and the longevity of rural inhabitants is no less than in cities. The reduction in the rural population is a consequence of migration.

In the seventies almost 3.1 million people moved from villages to cities each year, while approximately 1.5 million people moved in the reverse direction. Thus, the annual migration balance amounted to 1.6 million people. As a result, the rural population, despite the active natural increase, fell by 7 million over 10 years, and the contingent of workers employed in the agrarian sector of the economy fell by 1 million. Scientific and technical progress and the increase in labor productivity in agriculture (15 percent in 1976-1980) compensated the countryside for its manpower losses. But was it full compensation?

Generally speaking, a reduction in the contingent of people employed in agriculture along with simultaneous production growth is an indicator of the intensiveness of a country's development. The Soviet Union has not yet reached those proportions. The Soviet Union has not yet reached those proportions in the distribution of the workforce among sectors that are characteristic of countries with highly developed industry and agriculture and, therefore, migration from the countryside to the city is a law-governed and natural phenomenon. Practically all Soviet specialists agree that first, this process is unstoppable; second, it can and must be regulated in an attempt to reduce the number by approximately 1.5 times (the optimum balance is 1 million people a year); and, third and finally, there can be no unified approach to resolving this problem in all regions of the country.

The density of the rural population is extremely variable in different republics. In the case of Central Asia, for example, it reaches 150-200 people per square kilometer, in fertile and warm Moldavia 70 people, in the Ukraine and Belorussia 20-30, in the Baltic republics 10-20 and in the inhabited zones of Siberia and the Far East 3-5 people.

The rates of natural increase in the rural population are equally dissimilar. In the Ukraine or Russia, say, a rural family with three or four children is considered large, while six or seven children in an Uzbek family is a common phenomenon.

The most satisfactory regions of the country in demographic respects are Estonia and Latvia, a large part of the Ukraine and Moldavia, the European south of the RSFSR (the steppes along the banks of the Kuban, the Don and the Terek), the Transcaucasus, the south of Kazakhstan and the environs of such large cities as Moscow, Leningrad or Alma-Ata. The villages in these places, while giving up some of their inhabitants to the city, are almost fully compensated for manpower losses thanks to an influx from other regions. In some places the size of the rural population is falling, while in others it is actually increasing, but within permissible limits.

The picture is different in the RSFSR's chernozem and non-chernozem zones, Lithuania and certain oblasts of Belorussia, the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Here a further exodus from the countryside is undesirable and could result in demographic resources being exhausted and, in the final analysis, the rate of agricultural production growth falling. The Russian chernozem zone is the least satisfactory region. In 10 years its rural population has fallen from 4.7 to 3.7 million. This is a lot for a small region (only 3 percent of the country's population), if you take into account the fact that in the same space of time the rural population of the entire country fell by 7 million.

The Central Asian republics, particularly Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, are at the opposite demographic pole: The increase in the size of the population is leading to a manpower surplus on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Of course, the constitutional right to work, which, moreover, is duplicated in the charters of kolkhozes, provides for full employment under any conditions, but the high density of the rural population in the Central Asian republics greatly hampers the optimum resolution of this complex problem.

An analysis of migration processes in the second half of the seventies in comparison with the first half shows that, on the whole, the situation is beginning to change for the better.

Favorable changes are to be observed in the RSFSR non-chernozem zone. After the state targeted program for the comprehensive development of agriculture in this region began being implemented, the absolute exodus of the rural population diminished and the percentage of migration losses fell in each of the 29 administrative oblasts and autonomous republics in the Russian non-chernozem zone.

In the mid-seventies the number of people coming into Siberia exceeded the number departing. The situation in the Siberian countryside improved. The population exodus from Belorussia fell sharply. The numbers leaving Central Asia exceeded those coming in and, finally, in the country as a whole the intensiveness of the exodus from the countryside diminished considerably, although it did not fall to the optimum level.

As we see, changes have affected the most vulnerable regions in the demographic respect, although it cannot be considered that the migration processes in Central Asia, in certain parts of Siberia and Kazakhstan and, above all, in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone have been fully normalized. And yet it can be stated that the readings of the migration barometer unambiguously attest to the correctness of the policy that the Soviet state is pursuing in the countryside.

Soviet agrarian policy envisages two interrelated goals: production growth and a simultaneous rise in the rural population's living standards.

Recently, particularly since March 1965 when the agricultural intensification program was set in motion, the incomes of rural inhabitants have increased sharply. But it is not just a question of the size of earnings. The chief thing is that the quality of life in rural localities is approaching urban standards.

This is reflected both in the basic guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development in the eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and in the 5-year plan for 1981-1985. In the country as a whole, for example, the volume of sales of consumer services will increase approximately 40-50 percent, but in rural localities the volumes envisaged are higher.

The housing construction program is extensive (apartment blocks with a total area of 530-540 million square meters are to be constructed), but priority is to be given to providing housing for workers at newly created enterprises and inhabitants of regions being opened up and rural localities. The potential for individual construction of housing is being extended in the countryside.

Great attention is devoted to expanding various forms of transport services for the rural population.

A very important reserve for Soviet economic growth in the eighties is the economical, rational and efficient utilization of all available resources: labor, fixed capital, fuel raw materials and the products of fields and livestock units. It is no secret that literally everything now has to be economized. In particular, the state no longer has the possibility of increasing the proportion of investments in the agrarian sphere (they have already reached 27 percent of investments in all sectors of the national economy). But, while toughening up the policy of thrift, the state does not consider it possible to economize on spending aimed at enhancing the rural population's quality of life.

Implementing a policy of bringing working and living conditions in the countryside and in the city closer together, our state is seeking ways to regulate internal migration and optimize the distribution of the workforce among sectors of the national economy without harming any of them. This is a graphic example of the utilization of social factors of economic growth in practice in the eighties.

BAYBAKOV ATTENDS CPSU TIMBER INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD130542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee today to discuss tasks connected with improving the work of the timber procurement industry and ensuring a stable supply to the national economy of timber materials in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrades Kirilenko and Gorbachev, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Kapitonov and Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov, Katushev and Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ministries; and other officials.

ALIYEV AT ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN AZERBAIJAN

LD130006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Summary] A unified political day was held in Azerbaijan today, devoted to preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the expansion of international relations of workers of the republic. "Much attention was paid to a search for reserves of production. The participants in the unified political day spoke of the tasks of further improving the work of international upbringing and strengthening the unbreakable fraternal friendship of Soviet peoples. Taking part in the unified political day was Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He spoke to a collective of the pipe rolling mill in Sumgait."

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AEROFLOT DAY MEETING

LD132140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Aeroflot's day has been held in Moscow today. This professional day will be observed in our country on Sunday, 14 February. The Presidium included: Gorbachev, CPSU Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Smirnov and Talyzin; the leaders of some ministries and administrations; aircraft technology designers; leaders in socialist competition; and representatives of the people of the capital. Comrade Bugayev, the civil aviation minister, mentioned in his report that a large amount of urgent freight is being delivered by pilots to faraway and poorly accessible areas of the country and to the most important 5-year plan construction projects. They help build power transmission lines and grow crops, fight forest fires and save people in trouble. The pilots have stated that they will make every effort to successfully fulfill important and difficult tasks during the 5-year plan period.

KONDRASHOV WRITES ON SUPPLY, DEMAND PROBLEMS

PM151135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by P. Kondrashov, USSR first deputy minister of trade, under the rubric "Problems and Arguments": "Does Demand Give Rise To Supply?"]

[Text] The press has recently been discussing fairly actively instances of interruptions in the sale of particular consumer goods. These interruptions are usually explained in terms of miscalculations in the orders placed by trade organizations and the increase in the number of negative phenomena in trading practice. There is no denying that such omissions are still met with frequently. Nor is there any doubt that they exacerbate the problem of shortages. And it is not for nothing that a resolute struggle is being waged against such phenomena in society today. But to regard these shortcomings as the prime cause of the disappearance of certain goods in mass demand from the store counters is to fail to see the problem's true roots and, therefore, the ways of resolving it.

It is well known that you can only sell what has been produced. But trade applications for many articles are only 60-80 percent satisfied by industry. The nonfulfillment by industrial sectors of their commitments to consumers creates shortages.

One of the main evaluation indicators of the work of plants and factories producing goods for the population is still the volume of output sold. Alas, it is impossible to see behind this the purchaser of the article in demand and -- most important -- it is impossible to see how the collective has coped with the priority task of sending output into the retail network. The discrepancies between sale and delivery plans are measured in substantial sums. During the last 5-year plan, for instance, enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry (while successfully fulfilling targets for the sale of goods) failed to supply purchasers with products worth R3 billion; over the same period the country's textile workers failed to supply more than 1 billion meters of cotton textiles.

Our suppliers are now assessed in terms of output sold, regardless of the fulfillment of commitments for the supply of output to trade. The breaking of delivery contracts in terms of product mix is not evaluated in moral terms, while in material terms no perceptible troubles await the suppliers since the reduction in bonuses for such sluggishness is more than made up by other forms of incentive -- for saving raw materials or electricity or collecting scrap metal, for instance....

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum that in implementing the 5-year plan we must at the same time improve the management system. The well-known party Central Committee and government resolution on improving the economic machinery orients us toward objective analysis of the work of plant or factory in terms of the end result -- the satisfaction of consumer demand. On the basis of this document, alongside normative net output increased importance is attached to the indicator of deliveries of consumer goods on the basis of trade contracts and orders oncluded. Unfortunately, the measures outlined are being introduced only slowly and half-heartedly.

As before, the existing system of evaluation indicators means that a potential deficit often arises in the initial stage -- in the production programs of enterprises, associations and sectors. For instance, the production planned for 1982 of 24 million meters of cotton textiles, 1.8 million pairs of men's socks, 1 million items of chilren's knitted underwear and 2.2 million pairs of rubber footwear has still not been distributed to enterprises. Factories in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Estonia have not accepted planned bed linen worth nearly $135 million for production.

In a number of sectors, in accordance with established practice, the most intensive plans are set for the end of the year. But, as is well known, there is no such thing as the fifth quarter.

So targets are wrecked and purchasers go short of necessary goods. Last year, for instance, the RSFSR footwear production plan made provision for an overall growth of 2.9 percent, but in the first three quarters the "acceleration" was set at only 2 percent, while in the last quarter it was set at 5.1 percent. Because of this approach, the republic's population failed to receive 3.8 million pairs of shoes in the fourth quarter of the year.

The practice of transferring output targets from one quarter to another and amending annual targets downwards also helps to create shortages. After all, plans for the production of consumer goods and their delivery to the trade network are linked to the population's monetary income and retail trade turnover. When they are changed at the end of the year, the balance with demand is disrupted, since income can no longer be amended -- it has already been paid out. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, such practice disorganizes the economy, accustoms cadres to an irresponsible approach and must be resolutely and rapidly rejected.

Overall calculations on the availability of goods to meet retail trade turnover plans also need improving. Demand and supply are constantly fluctuating, and in order to satisfy purchasing demand some reserves are necessary. K. Marx wrote: "These fluctuations can only be prevented by means of constant relative overproduction...over and above the actual demand for a given year (this applies particularly to goods essential for life). Overproduction of this kind is society's means of controlling the material means of its own reproduction." If they have a reserve of goods, trade enterprises will in practice be able to refuse articles not in demand among purchasers. This will make production workers improve product quality and update and improve the product mix.

The question of eliminating contradictions between cost indicators and physical indicators is equally urgent. For the sake of fulfilling the plan for the volume of output sold (in rubles), enterprises increase output in terms of cost without correspondingly increasing the quantity of goods. Even the actual volume of output is often reduced. Here is a typical example: In the first half of 1981 enterprises of republic ministries of local industry fulfilled the plan for the production of felt footwear in rubles, but actual output fell by more than 7 percent. In accordance with the established assessment practice, the sector coped with its plan target. But if the result is related to the consumer's interests, a different picture emerges: The population went short of more than 100,000 pairs of felt boots. So many purchasers could not find the footwear which they needed for the winter in the stores. Similar examples could be cited for leather footwear, wallpaper, crockery and other goods.

Of course, it is virtually impossible -- nor is it expedient -- to plan the output of all goods in physical terms. There is another means of control -- again, through the trade order. This order, presented in the form of a detailed specification attached to the delivery contract and covering the full range of goods, is based precisely on physical indicators. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Trade and Improve Trade Services to the Population in the 11th 5-Year Plan" notes that trade organizations still have insufficient influence on the formation of production plans for consumer goods and are not persistent enough to ensure that the planning of their output is made closely dependent on the consumer. Trade orders must become the law, in the true sense, for production. If this is achieved, stores will begin to receive articles that meet the population's demand in terms of physical quantities and not only in "outward form" -- that is, monetary form. At present, in the race for "advantageous" output enterprises reduce the production and deliveries of "disadvantageous" goods.

In order to ensure the "equality" of all goods, it is also expedient to punish enterprises for the nonfulfillment of trade orders not by fines, which have no influence on negligent suppliers, but by full compensation for the losses caused.

Trade must be compensated not only for the actual losses but for the profit lost because of shortfalls in the delivery of goods ordered. And the compensation for losses should not be shifted onto the state's shoulders, as is now done with fines, but should be paid for out of the enterprise's profits. This procedure will to a large extent accord with the final goal of production -- the satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods.

At the same time it is necessary to strive to ensure that the production of all goods necessary to consumers is advantageous to procuders. The indicators of normative net output envisaged by the resolution on the new economic machinery promote this. A well-founded proposal is, for instance, the proposal to give enterprises an interest in the production of "disadvantageous articles" through the profit mechanism. Thus, should a substantial proportion of profits obtained from the production of goods in the simplest range be left to enterprises, perhaps?

The established system of distribution of commodity funds does not help to resolve the task of balancing supply and demand. Under the procedure used in most of the union republics, they are distributed not by region but by departments with a retail network, which in turn channel them into their trade organizations. As a result it is not possible to ensure a balance between demand and supply in territorial terms, even within a kray of oblast. In the Turkmen SSR, for instance, the planning of retail trade turnover and the distribution of market funds are carried out by the republic's Council of Ministers on the basis of 42 trade systems and organizations. The trade turnover plan for oblasts is established not on the basis of calculations of the population's purchasing power but on a derivative basis, as the sum of the plans determined by the republic's Ministry of Trade, the Turkmen SSR Potrebsoyuz and the workers' supply boards. The republic's established planning procedure essentially precludes flexible maneuvering of commodity resources between trade systems and their oblast organizations, has a negative effect on the satisfaction of the population's demand and often leads to the formation of above-norm stocks. Thus in Krasnovodskaya Oblast as a whole, at the beginning of 1981 above-norm stocks totaled $1,016,000 while within the Ministry of Trade system they were R903,000 below the norm and in the workers' supply departments they were R1,363,000 above the normative.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the development of trade in the 11th 5-Year Plan stresses the task of increasing economic substantiation for plans for the distribution of goods to the country's regions and trade organizations, improving the flexibility of commodity resources and ensuring their rational expenditure.

A major role in ensuring a correspondence between purchasing demand and supply belongs to wholesale organizations. But checks show that they still do not make full use of their right to influence industry and exercise poor control over the observance of contract commitments by plants and factories.

It is necessary to improve the work of wholesale fairs, which are usually held in May-July. But suppliers and purchasers should be linked long before the fairs open. In practice this takes place literally on the eve of the fairs. The wholesale base does not have time to formulate a well-substantiated order for a detailed range of goods. As a result, businesslike bargaining and interested discussion of the range and quality of goods between the wholesale base and a specific factory do not take place. So the leading principle of mutual relations between trade and industry -- first the order, then the plan -- is violated.

Improving the standard of planning and commercial work in trade and industry and eliminating shortcomings in the economic machinery will certainly make it possible to substantially increase the degree of balance between demand and supply and satisfy the population's requirements more fully.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WASTAGE OF GAS CONDENSATE

PM150841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA correspondents L. Kapelyushnyy and E. Rybakovskiy report under the rubric "Alarm Signal": "Gasoline-fueled Bonfire"]

[Text] Yakutsk -- An extraordinary event occurred 2 months ago in the Yakutskaya ASSR to which due significance was unfortunately not attached then: Gas condensate began to be burned off at the Mastakhskoye gasfield. Every 24 hours some 30 cubic meters of very valuable raw material burns brightly here. From it, Mastakh used to receive 7 tons of grade A-76 gasoline and 8 tons of boiler fuel a day.

This bonfire has its own story. Some 25 years ago the first gas deposit was struck in the Yakutskaya Taiga. Dozens more gas and gas condensate deposits were opened up in quick succession. Two of them, the Ust-Vilyuyskoye and Mastakhskoye deposits, were handed over to the operators and the Yakugazprom main control asssciation's meters are now measuring the fifth billion cubic meter of the blue fuel.

It was no surprise to the experts that during gas extraction they would also obtain a byproduct — condensate. It is also well known that it is by nature close to the composition of marketable types of fuel and, consequently, is a valuable raw material for the petrochemical industry. By a relatively simple production process gasoline and boiler and diesel fuel may be obtained from condensate. And it is a truism that the greater the depth of the gas, the more condensate there is.

With these three well-known facts we had no difficulty many years ago in calculating how much condensate Mastakh would yield at the end of 1981, what quantity of fuel would be obtained from it, how much storage capacity would be needed and how much transport would be required to ship the fuel out. But 2 months ago the flare was ignited because the storage containers were overflowing and no one organized the shipment of the fuel.

Long before the situation became critical, the experts and social organizations of the Yakutgazprom association warned the leaders of the administration of the state committee for petroleum products and the Yakutskaya ASSR Gosplan that only a little time remained before the containers would be full. It would be necessary to burn off the condensate.... They even proposed their own alternative for getting out of the situation that had been created. They requested that the reservoirs of the Lenanefte-Gazgelogiya association, located in Kysyl-Syr and Khatyryk-Khomo settlements, be allocated for the gas field's temporary use and that the regular shipment of fuel be organized.

Thanks for the warning, as they say, gasmen. But a quite reasonable question suggests itself: Why did they themselves not bother to increase the fuel storage capacities? The Yakutgazprom experts carefully set to work. With scientists' help they created an installation to process the condensate (this work was commended by a medal from the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements), tested it and set an example of the utilization of gas condensate fuel. No one knows better than they how the extraction of condensate increases -- at Mastakh its volume this year will reach 7,000 tons. And the storage depots can only accept exactly half that amount...

This question also arises: If no one is shipping the fuel out, is it needed? It is, and very much so. The gasoline-fueled bonfire is blazing in Vilyuy, a densely populated region. Kobyayskiy, Leninskiy and Vilyuyskiy rayons are located there. This year alone over 1,000 tons of A-76 gasoline have been brought in from outside. In addition, diesel fuel and coal for boilers has been brought in. Brought in over inconceivable distances -- by railroad and then by tanker and barge along the Lena River. The cost of shipping a ton of petroleum products to Yakutia runs to R120-160. We stress: The cost of shipment, not the cost of the actual fuel....In the north's severe conditions, fuel is synonymous with the word "life" and, better than anywhere else they know its price in Yakutia.

In the glow of the fire you can see clearly not only the loss but also the causes of the wastefulness. One cause is the parasitical stance of the Yakutsk administration of the RSFSR State Committee for Petroleum Products. It is more convenient for it to wait while fuel is shipped across the entire country than to take the trouble to ship out local fuel. As a rule, parasitism engenders parasitism -- gasoline, diesel and boiler fuel consumers also prefer to do business where it is more convenient, not where it is cheaper.

The considerable reserves of natural gas in Yakutia make it possible to take a new look at the chronic shortage of petroleum products in the republic. Demand for them will rise every year because the republic is developing intensively and the quantity of machinery is increasing. In Yakutsk alone motor vehicle transport consumes tens of thousands of tons of gasoline annually. And it has not only to be transported but stored. This is approximately 30-80 percent more expensive than in the country's central regions.... And of course, gas condensate gasoline is not only cheaper to produce and supply but also to store.

...No one in Yakutsk can yet say definitely when the Mastakh fire will be extinguished. Some R1,500 a day, or R45,000 per month, are going up in smoke.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS IN KUZNETSK BASIN REPORTED

LD161206 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb TASS -- Ten million tons of coal annually is the planned capacity of the Karakansk open-cast giant whose building has begun in the Kuznetsk coal basin (Siberia). The Karakansk coal deposit is one of the most promising and rich for its reserves. Its 52 seams, which at one time were the bottom of a sea, now contain over 3,000 million tons of top-quality coal. The seams lie only several meters below the surface and this allows cheap open-cast production.

Coal production practically begins there during the construction of the open-cast workings. In the current year alone almost a quarter million tons of fuel are to be produced, and output will be over four million tons by the end of the five-year plan period (1981-1985) when the first two sections of the project are completed. The capacity of the giant will continue growing.

The Kutnetsk coal basin today is the main fuel and energy supplier for the eastern regions of the country where industry is rapidly expanding. The pits and open-cast workings of the basin account for a quarter of total Soviet coal production.

In conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress coal production in the basin in the eighties will be expanded through modernization and construction of new projects by 25 per cent and annual output will be 193 million tons by 1990.

BEKETOV REVIEWS OPERATIONS OF MERCHANT MARINE

LD131802 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 13 February carries a talk by political observer V.P. Beketov. He begins by saying that according to data published by the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the USSR carries more than 220 million tons of freight by sea each year. The total freight-carrying capacity of the Soviet merchant marine is 18.6 million tons. Cargo vessels flying the Soviet flag call at 1,250 ports in 124 states.

A recorded interview follows with Sergey Ivanovich Kuznetsov, chief of the northern maritime line, conducted onboard the "Vaygach," moored at Archangel, in which Kuznetsov outlines the year-round work of the northern maritime line. The vessel's captain, Mikhail Ivanovich Petrov, describes how his crewmen keep in touch with their families and outlines various welfare programs for the crew.

ALL-UNION 'STAFF' HITS FARM EQUIPMENT SHORTFALLS

PM161057 Mowcow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 2

[A. Popov report: "Readiness of Equipment"]

[Text] The decisive period in preparing equipment for field work has arrived in the workshops of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and repair enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika]. Success will depend largely on the industrial enterprises' aid to the countryside. This was discussed thoroughly at yesterday's routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, in which leaders of the union republic State Committees for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture took part.

Opening the session, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution "On Additional Measures for Preparing and Carrying Out Spring Field Work in 1982"obliges rural workers to take every step to make tractors, cultivators, sowing machinery and transport facilities fully ready no later than 2 weeks before the start of the sowing. The task has been set of accelerating the repair of machinery for fodder procurement, grain harvesting combines and other equipment. It is important to pay special attention to the quality of repair, to make full use of the workshop capacities of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhozteknika enterprises, organizing their work in two shifts.

RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika Chief V.L. Filonenko and others noted that not all industrial enterprises are coping with the countryside's orders. Thus, of 158 tractor components whose production was envisaged by last year's target, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Plants have failed to fulfill the plans for delivery of 64 components and 7 types of agricultural machine spares. Among those in arrears were the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the Kharkov tractor motor plant and the Altay subassembly plant. The list of those in arrears also includes the Altayselmash and Chirikselmash plants and the Tula combine plant. The Pavlodar tractor plant is substantially in arrears.

Staff sessions have frequently criticized the Odessapochvomash production association. Last year the association failed to supply agriculture with 250,000 plowshares and a large quantity of cultivator teeth and stays, a situation still not rectified. The Uralskiy machinery plant has not embarked on the supply of crankshafts for this year's target. Nor has the Kursk tractor spares plant embarked on the supply of cylinder heads for D-240/242 motors.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing an acute shortage of spare parts for cultivators and seeders. The Novosibirsk Sibselmash production association regularly disrupts supplies of these spare parts.

Those taking part in the staff session rebuked individual enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Of 293 listed components they have failed to fulfill the plan for the supply of 121. Thus, the Michurinsk Motordetal production association supplied only half the piston rings needed for Yams, Zil, Gaz and Ural motors. The Gaz, Avtodizel, Zil and other production associations owe the countryside a large quantity of spare parts.

Complaints were also leveled against the enterprises of other ministries and departments which have failed to supply material and technical means for preparing equipment for the spring.

S.K. Grigoryev, Ye.A. Sokolov, E.S. Mirakov and M.P. Parfenov, leaders and executives at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, respectively, and other leaders assured the session participants that they would take steps to fulfill promptly the set plans for the production and supply to kolkhozes of equipment, spare parts and implements. The staff elaborated specific measures to eliminate the lag in material and technical supplies to the countryside.

Taking part in the work of the staff were CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab executives and representatives of ministries and departments.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

PM121633 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the USSR's European territory the last 10-day period was milder than usual. The temperature was 2-5 degrees above average. It was near average in the northwest region, in Lativa, Estonia, southeast Ukraine, Moldavia and the greater part of the North Caucasus.

In Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts, in the Baltic area and Belorussia, in the southern part of the Central Chernozem Region, over most of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and in the north Caucasus there were mild spells when the temperature even reached plus 5 degrees.

Over most of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops lay beneath snow, which was more than 20 cm deep north of a line joining Crodno, Mogilev, Orel, Saransk, Karabulak (Saratovskaya Oblast), Kazan, Kuybyshev and Orenburg and mainly 10 cm deep south of that line.

In Krymskaya and Nikolayevskaya Oblasts, in southern parts of Odesskaya, Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts and in eastern Stavropolskiy Kray there was no snow on fields sown with winter crops. There were no heavy frosts there and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained between minus 5 and minus 9 degrees.

In Moldavia, southeast Belorussia, most oblasts in the southwest region and the Ukraine, over most of the North Caucasus and in the lower Volga area there was little snow (2-5 cm) on winter crop fields. The minimum temperature at tillering node depth was above the critical temperature at which winter wheat freezes.

In most oblasts of the Donets-Dnepr and Central Chernozem Region and in the middle Volga area the snow was 7-15 cm deep.

In the Baltic area, north Belorussia, most northwest region oblasts and northern parts of the central and Volga-Vyatka regions winter grain crops were still under deep snow (35-55 cm).

There were heavy frosts in the first half of the 10-day period in west Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan (minus 31-34 by night, falling to minus 38 in places).

There was little or no precipitation; on most winter crop fields in west Siberia the snow was 25-30 cm deep. The minimum soil termperature at tillering node depth was not dangerous.

East Siberia, especially Chitinskaya Oblast, saw a rise in temperature. It was 2-8 degrees above average. There was no precipitation.

It was generally cold in the central Asian republics, with precipitation in the form of rain and snow, the latter settling in places. The temperature over the period was 1-5 degrees below average. The minimum temperature was minus 17 and in places minus 22 degrees. The temperature rose at the end of the period.

Southwest Tadzhikistan, the southern half of Turkmenia and Bukharskaya, Samarkandskaya, Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya Oblasts had the most precipitation. Over the rest of central Asia there was less than 10 mm of precipitation or none at all. For most of the 10-day period winter crops lay dormant.

DESERT DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM EXPLAINED BY SCIENTIST

PM161307 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[APN correspondent N. Maslov interview with V. Borovskiy, director of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Soil Sciences, under the rubric "My Country is Broad... "The Deserts Retreat"]

[Text] Will not the opening up of the deserts entail the disruption of the ecological equilibrium? This question, put by APN correspondent N. Maslov, is answered by V. Borovskiy, director of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Soil Sciences.

[V. Borovskiy] The natural system is relatively fragile and easily damaged. The track of a vehicle passing through the virgin lands, for instance, is a scar which does not heal for a long time. It is very easy, there, to ruin the flora and release a dangerous "genie" -- the sand. Everything grows very slowly there, yet vegetation can be destroyed in a matter of seconds, particularly now that man, armed with powerful machinery, is actively invading the arid zones. It is no accident that desertification processes have become more intensive in our time. Thus the Sahara is advancing southward at a rate of 10 to 50 km a year. In the last 50 years it has taken over nearly a million square kilometers. The sands are becoming more "aggressive" on other continents, too.

Hence the conclusion that the desert must be opened up, but carefully. People need the desert not only as landscape but as a source of arable land. According to the latest figures the planet does not have a great deal of land suitable for agricultural use -- approximately 3 billion hectares. Nearly half of this is already in use.

And the globe's population is growing. Only the deserts can "rescue" mankind. They take up nearly 40 million square kilometers. There is not much moisture here, it is true, but there is much light and heat. And if water is brought to the desert, with scientifically substantiated and skillful management it can ensure a high living standard for millions of people.

Evidence of this is provided by the experience of opening up deserts in our country, where they occupy an extensive area -- 2.5 million square kilometers -- and have been undergoing development for some decades now.

And although the arid zone is being farmed intensively, with the use of powerful machinery and modern irrigation methods, the desert has not suffered as a result. On the contrary, the Central Asian Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts, which had been extending their "territories" for centuries, have now been halted and consolidated. When local desertification processes do take place, they are rapidly eliminated. Our state does not grudge resources for this.

However, as I have said, the opening up of the deserts is carried out in a well-considered way in our country, after comprehensive scientific research on a specially developed system for the comprehensive development of the desert.

What does this mean? First, where necessary the desert is used only as pasture according to strict grazing norms. Certain sectors are periodically left to recover and renew themselves. This is done in the years when there is most moisture, years favorable for the seeding of plants and the supplementary sowing of fodder grasses selected from among the wild desert flora or specially bred by selection workers. These measures not only increase the pastures' yield, they help to strengthen the soil and stop the shifting sands.

About 50 million sheep and goals, 15 million head of cattle, 3 million horses and the entire camel population are kept on the desert pastures of Kazakhstan and the four Central Asian republics. Livestock products here are a good third cheaper than in the country as a whole. Only the desert gives the country its celebrated karakul. More than half the world astrakhan output comes from the USSR.

Second, the desert is being partially transformed by the creation of basin irrigation areas for fodder production and procurement. This method is combined with the first: Areas are used for regular grazing and sheet basin systems are constructed where possible.

Finally, the third, most intensive, way of utilizing the deserts is the creation of systems for regular irrigation. By this means huge yields can be obtained in arid zones: in grain equivalent, 50-85 quintals per hectare. The deserts produce nearly all our cotton (more than 8 million tons), one-fifth of the vegetable oil, kenaf and a large quantity of vegetables, fruit and grapes.

Most of our specialists advocate the comprehensive development of the deserts, whereby it is possible to create the conditions for developing not only livestock raising and arable farming but industry. Kazakhstan, for instance, is rich in mineral resources. But most of them are "hidden" under the sands. In order to extract and process them, much water is needed. Canals have to be constructed in the desert to bring water from other regions.

Central Kazakhstan can serve as an example of the comprehensive development of deserts. The development of this region, where there are large quantities of minerals and fertile lands, was long held back by the shortage of water. Then the Irtysh-Karaganda canal was constructed. This is a major hydroengineering installation: 22 pumping stations lift the water of the Irtysh by more than 400 meters and deliver more than 2 billion cubic meters of water a year to central Kazakhstan via a 458-km canal.

Mining, coal, metallurgical and other sectors of industry are now developing rapidly there. Large-scale arable and livestock farms have sprung up along the canal to supply the population of the new industrial centers with potatoes and other vegetables, milk and meat. It is planned to irrigate another 2.5 million hectares of pasture.

In a word, one more desert region in the country is being made habitable, Professor Borovskiy concluded. The desert must be developed, but only with consideration for all its peculiarities, and it must subsequently be managed sensibly, prudently, with profit, and not with loss -- to the desert, to ourselves or to future generations.

BRIEFS

TASHAUZ WATER DISCOVERY -- Underground water has been discovered by Tashauz Oblast's hydrologists. A well yielding over 900 cubic meters of water per day will be drilled soon to provide water to the Bolshevik kolkhoz. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Feb 82 GF]

ARMENIAN IRRIGATION COORDINATOR -- Students of the Yerevan Polytechnic Institute have designed a new type of irrigation coordinator unit. The new coordinator can execute 250 instructions and irrigate lands over a 2.3-km radius. It will be exhibited in the national economy achievements exhibition of the Soviet Union. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82 GF]

ASHKHABAD PRODUCTION SEMINAR -- A seminar on improving qualifications of leading agricultural cadres and experts organized by the Turkmen Kalinin Agricultural Institute was held in Ashkhabad today. A large group of teachers, agricultural experts and farmers attended. The participants heard a report on progressive methods of organizing agricultural production and discussed tasks emerging from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on promoting the effectiveness of agrarian production and successful fulfillment of agricultural plans during the current 5-year plan period. Comrade Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, attended part of the seminar. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Feb 82 GF]

COSMOS-1338 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched one more artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1338. The satellite carried aboard scientific equipment to continue the exploration of outer space.

The characteristics of the satellite's orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface (in the apogee) -- 393 km, minimum distance from the earth surface (in the perigee) -- 208 km, inclination of the orbit -- 72 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for the accurate measurement of the characreristics of the orbit and a radio telemetry system to send back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite functions normally.

POLAR EXPLORERS SET ANTARCTIC DRILLING RECORD

LD161704 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Leningrad, 16 Feb TASS -- Soviet polar explorers have set a new record of the Antarctic ice cap's thermal drilling at the continental station Vostok situated near the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility in the centre of the Antarctic ice shield. The thermodrilling device reached the mark of 2,000 metres there. Up till now no explorer managed to get a whole ice sample from that depth.

Professor Boris Kudryashov from the Leningrad Mining Institute, head of the problem laboratory of Antarctic ice drilling, has reported that ice samples extracted from the depth of two kilometres contain the "frozen chronicle" of our planet's climate for the past 100,000 years. The analysis of air bubbles in the ice will help restore not only the weather of the past but also gas composition of the atmosphere in those far-away epochs and its radiation characteristics. Scientists may try to revive ancient bacteria and spores frozen into the ice.

According to Professor Kudryashov, the drilling at the Vostok station, our planet's pole of cold where the lowest ever temperatures, minus 88.3 degrees centigrade, has been registered, was carried out with the help of an original electric high-frequency device worked out by specialists of the Leningrad Mining Institute. It is compact, very reliable and economical in operation. Its capacity consumed is only several kilowatts, which is especially important in conditions of an Antarctic station 1,500 kilometres away from a sea coast. The drilling speed reached five metres per hour.

Scientists believe that the thickness of the ice cap in the zone of the Vostok station is about four kilometres. Soviet polar explorers intend to drill the ice cap to the bottom and to reach for the first time the Antarctic's rock bottom in its central part.

CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR POWER HELD AT CPSU CC

PM121635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference on questions of accelerating the construction of AES's and commissioning new power capacities at them in 1982-1985 was held at the CPSU Central Committee 5 February. Questions associated with improving the propagandization of the construction of AES's and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the program outlined for the current 5-year plan for the development of nuclear power were discussed at the conference.

Participating in the work of the conference were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, USSR ministers, secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and obkoms, and chiefs and secretaries of party committees of AES construction administrations.

A.P. Kirilenko delivered a speech at the conference.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to ensuring the increasing preferential development of nuclear power generation. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has repeatedly drawn attention to this. The accelerated commissioning of new capacities at nuclear stations makes it possible to improve the structure of the fuel and energy balance and increase the reliability of power supplies to the national economy. Certain work was done last year to increase the production and improve the quality of manufacture of equipment.

At the same time the conference paid special attention to the fact that shortcomings occur in the planning and construction of AES's and in deliveries of equipment, and that last year's targets for commissioning new power capacities were not fulfilled. In this connection a number of leaders who permitted nonfulfillment of plan targets were criticized.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms must follow the example of the Leningradskaya, Kievskaya and Zaporozhskaya Obkoms and unflaggingly monitor the state of affairs on nuclear power construction projects, direct Communists and all working people to make extensive use of production reserves and skillfully lead socialist competition. In construction collectives it is necessary to create an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted important resolutions aimed at accelerating the construction of AES's in the current 5-year plan. These resolutions define additional measures to help man construction sites with worker cadres, supply them with the appropriate equipment and provide them with the necessary resources. A major program of housing, cultural and domestic construction has been outlined. Central and local organs must take exhaustive measures to fulfill the set targets unconditionally and fully.

The conference emphasized the need to create an atmosphere of high labor enthusiasm and a creative attitude to work in all collectives of AES construction workers and to mobilize the working people to fulfill ahead of schedule the plan targets and their socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES SESSION OPENS

LD162330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- There are more than 100,000 pediatricians in the USSR to look after the health of children. The implementation of major socioeconomic tasks and the use of the achievements of medical science in practice has facilitated a considerable improvement in the general state of health of the younger generation. Physical development of children of various age groups in all parts of the country has improved. This was announced today by Sergey Burenkov, USSR health minister. He was speaking at a routine session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences which has opened here. At the session there will be elections of full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the names of new foreign members of the Soviet Academy of Medicine will be announced. The session will last until Friday.